was all bearing down upon us, signal the sail, but by the mercy side saw us, and lay to, and sent d picked us up and took us on d the baby, and the cook and the

word they said, nor they us. All ras by signs. But they were very ied our clothes, and gave us breakde us lie down and rest. And out and continued their course. d—Herbert Greyson—soon found me they were bound for New in fact, marster, in about ten days

t great city—first living out as a afterwards renting a room, and strnggled—for—ten—long—years, te time to come when I should be n to this neighborhood, where I for this cause I lived on toiling g, and laying up money penny by

ever helped me but the lad Her-Whenever he came from sea, e out, and made a little present to

ve her that name was because on d drawn from the masked mother's he two names—Eugene—Capitola. arster, the last time Herbert Grey me, he gave me five dollars, and at I had saved, was enough to pay little Cap in the care of the people

—she was big enough to pay for work—and I took passage for then I got there, I fell ill, spent all and was at last taken to the poormonths passed away before I was and then six more before I had d money enough to pay my war d here three days ago, and found

dd growing where my cottage fire a, and all my old cronies dead, all lat, who has received and given me, my story is done—make what t," said the invalid, sinking down as if utterly exhausted. icane, whose countenance had ex-

tiously to the door, drew the bolt, back, bent his head, and asked—ore of the child?"
? I have not heard a word of Capher, to try and hunt out her friends, e interested in her might inquire rs. Simmons's, laundress, No. 8 Rag

ou that ring about you?"
ster. I thought it was best, in case

aster, nor hinted it; she was too uch a confidence."
ere right. Had she any mark about by which she could be identified? naster, a very strange one. In the her left palm was the perfect image on hand, about half an inch in length. also another. Herbert Greyson, marked upon her fore arm, in India

Now tell me, my good soul, do you n what you were enabled to observe, e that was where Capitola was born?" on my oath. No, sir, I do not know;

man nodded.

.--," said Old Hurricane, stooping,
ering a name that was heard by no
he sick woman.
dded again, with a look of intense

anything of this story?"

a word! No soul but yourself has is right! Still be discreet! If you is right! Still be discreet! If you we the wicked punished and the interested, be silent and wary. Have no bout the girl. What man can do for I do, and quickly! And now, good day is actually dawning. You must see. And I must call the parson in the home. I will send Mrs. Conditionally the series of the part of the parson in the home. I will send Mrs. Conditionally the series of the parson in the parson in

rn home. I will send Mrs. Condi-r, with food, wine, medicine, clothing, comfort that your condition requires," Hurricane, rising, and calling in the eached Hurricane Hall in time for an akfast, which the astonished house-d prepared, and for which their night's is had certainly given them a good

warneid kept his word, and as soon ast was over he dispatched Mrs. Consistency with a carriage filled with provisions ck woman. But they were not needed, lee of hours, the housekeeper returned intelligence that the old nurse was the false strength of mental excite-t had enabled her to tell so long and

a tale, had been the last flaring up o not sorry, upon the whole, for now I te the game in my own hands!" mut-d Hurricane to himself—"Ah! Ga-e Noir! better you had cast yourself

to my power."
r we have followed the lovely heroine

friends; but the foregoing is all that publish in our columns. The remainder apers' are sold. Remember to ask for dated February 12, and in it you continuation of the narrative from leaves off here. If there are no book news offices convenient to where you e publisher of the Ledger will send by mail, if you will send him five letter. Address Robert Bonner,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

# THE NADIONAL BR

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

you for your hand? Or do you recollect how of the specific could afford it, my boy, I should very your son, the eminent lawyer, who is carrying all before him now, in court and Congress,

me difference between them and me?"
"Indeed I do, Rafe! There is the greatest

ife, I can enjoy that-while they choose to let

"Then why do you care so much to be free?

Herman's conscience pricked him as he asked the question; and it seemed to cut the boy to

now something about yourself. Whatso-

er you are, or whosoever you are, I know that

body? Why do you?"

"Oh. Dr. Arden! oh, sir, why does anylody? Why do you?"

To be sure! Why does anybody care to be To be sure! Why does anybody care to be grow to you that I am a true one, I will tell grow to you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you that I am a true one, I will the you

their best. They didn't, half of 'em, I reckon, stable well stocked, the house well enough with as he manfully turned his back upon the go 'way now. He try kill you -- oders come

hoped I could convince you—but all the while, perhaps, I've only been showing you how vain and foolish I was, that I wa'n't as stupid as those field-niggers are, such as you've been buying. Oh, Dr. Arden! surely, sir, you see there's h'ar den, but specs now he did, anyhow."

has to do gut to a sort ob a tune in my kings in Karnac. I have a vague, dim remembers, I've only been buying somethin—for my—chilens! Tought He didn' har den, but specs now he did, anyhow." h'ar den, but specs now he did, anyhow."

So there they sat and talked together, after their uncouth fashion, while the boat ran down their uncouth fashion, while the boat ran down ping the snow, and rolling in it, as one would ping the snow, and rolling in it, as one would

This was, for the time being, a ball room. It falling down, down, down, for centuries, while I hope, if you are true to yourself."

This was, for the time being, a ball room. It has been concerned by the illuminated pine trees, while has been concerned by the illuminated pine trees, while has been concerned by the illuminated pine trees, while has been concerned by the illuminated pine trees, while has been concerned by the passed of the sound of voices. I paused, and listened, breathless, hearing the harsh guttural of Indians, talking in low tones, while has been concerned by the passed with the hard a noise in advance, the sound of voices. I paused, and listened, breathless, hearing the harsh guttural of Indians, talking in low tones, crash, a brief, sharp pressing of my life out, as a table, deeked with flowers, and apparently.

thing shabby."

"But couldn't you work and save here, and degree.

A little aloof from them, at the end which at the end which degree and novel to my eyes. It was a little thing snaby.

In gasaby.

In g

dat makes a cat wand, or a child scream, if it get shut in a pantry, or the birds flap them shies to death, if you put 'em in a cage, or dat made the Norsemen sail round the worldard tot of a pent-up, stilled, unnatural, raging ked of a feeling. Then, I hope I an't conceins all don't pretend I'm one of those you'd all genines, that can do everything they please, for thing, right off-hand, without trying; but the sait hardly anything that's come in my say to do, but I'v a bird saw would give the world that be a man, and my own man, and go off, the shoe hand, and no man, and my own man, and go off, the shoe hand, and my own man, and go off, the shoe hand, and how you'n man, and go off, the shoe hand, and how you'n man, and go off, the shoe hand, and how you man, and go off, the shoe hand, and how you man, and go off, the shoe hand. The shoe hand that by trying, and trying again, if necessary, I to do in, just like any other man; and I'd have been hard to leave the poor boy; and sally treature, "like Bonjamin Franklin, or half wature," ("ike Bonjamin Franklin, or half weature," ("ike Bo

"Laws, chile! dat ar's its breff. Don't 'ou than even that which I had experienced in my breave hard when 'ou runs? All critturs does."

"Mam," said a bright-eyed urchin of five or simply a long-continued want of water, but now, simply a long-continued want of water, bu

some difference between them and me?"

"Indeed I do, Rafe! There is the greatest "So there they sat and talked together, after their uncouth fashion, while the boat ran down ignorant. Unless your face and manners bely you very much, you are not vicious. You can forget the great hardship of your lot for a time, at least, in reading, and studying, and preparing yourself for better days. Tell me, now, frankly, would you, for the sake of being freed like them, change places in other respects with one of those degraded creatures?"

"Well—why—well, no, sir; I don't know as I heard a noise in advance, the sound of voices. which he had before noticed. On one side was a table, decked with flowers, and apparently well furnished with refreshments; on the other, on matter what it is, on matter what it is.

I matter whether, in the opinion of other peole, it is worth being or not. I think that to be ke, it is worth being or not. I think that to be ke, it is worth being or not are not, and think you can never be with mountain had fallen upon me, and after that a long, long blank.

"Out of this unconsciousness I was roused by a rough shake, that sent a sharp aching through all my sore bones. It was daylight, and I found myself in a place that were reverberated from the hollow sides of the cavern, till they sounded feargue, well furnished with refreshments; on the other, as a table, decked with flowers, and apparently well furnished with refreshments; on the other, as and of fiddlers and banjo-players. The company were, at the moment, executing a reel with much spirit. They were all black, or yellow, bedeeked, not to say bedizened, in a high degree.

"But couldn't you work and save here, and if you are not, and think you can never be a class of the cavern, till they sounded feargue that a long, long blank.

"Out of this unconsciousness I was roused by a rough shake, that sent a sharp aching through all my sore bones. It was daylight, and I found myself in a place that was entirely through all my sore bones. It was daylight, and I found myself in a place that was entirely in their course. Never have I suffered such

"I looked up with a shudder towards the white glacier that seemed so far away. 'Did if all from there?'

"I Yes, and no bones breaked. 'Cause good to poor Injun, Great Spirit good to you, same way.'

"A that he had seen an Indian follow me, and had put off attacking him, in order to find out whether he had companions near; that, after whether he had seen an Indian follow me, and had put off attacking him, in order to find out whether he had companions near; that, after whether he had seen an Indian follow me, and had put off attacking him, in order to find out whether he had seen an Indian follow me, and had put off attacking him, in order to find out whether he had companions near; that, after whether he had companions near; that, after the line is a scalping my assailant, he had tracked me by my blood, and my torn clothes, and the things thrown away in my human had put off attacking him, in order to find out whether he had companions near; that, after the h

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D "Partly limping, and partly supported by

And a special composed on the part to depart to the part to present on the circle composed on the part to depart to the part t

of Billeatos

For the National Fea

No. 634.

"the baseless fabric of a vision," but, like our ing every day; and as woman gravitates to her thrilling novels, are founded on fact, perhaps lated it will extinct cease to be agi-

Several, to whom I have related the adventure, have gone out in the hope of penetrating to the salery and the square, inclining downwards at an angle of nearly thirty degrees, and walled on both sides, as far as I could see, with the same as a far as I could see, with the same in which the same in the account. What is the use of nearly thirty degrees, and walled on both sides, as far as I could see, with the same in a week or two, when these stiff and bruised imbasehall have a little recovered, to go to work again, with pick, spade, and 'cradle,' as better than I am have done and are doing and the week, which the same in the deeper they dig, the greater becomes the yield. It is already a thousand dolars per week, over and above expenses; and undered yards, when John suddenly stopped, in the dark. We had gone down into the caver of seemed to listen for a moment, and then, making a quick but noiseless step to one side, clapped his hand over my mouth, and forced was here about kneed-deep, and very rapid. was much alarmed, thinking he wished to rown me, and was preparing to resist, as much as I could, in my helpless condition, when I have a little recovered, to go to work again, with pick, spade, and 'cradle,' as better than being settled was here about kneed-deep, and very rapid. was much alarmed, thinking he wished to rown me, and was preparing to resist, as much as I could, in my helpless condition, when I have a little recovered, to go to work and a poise in advance, the sound of voices. The country of the dark we had gone down into the caver of the residue they are continually strewed with silks and muslins—because they are continually strewed with silks an the fall. I will not leave here, I, until I nave made my share of the proceeds amount to \$20,000. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work, to work! \*\$20,000. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work, to work, to work, to work, to work to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work, to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work, to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work to work. Then, indeed, away, and to work? Then, indeed, away, and to work? Then, indeed, away, and to work? Then, indeed, away in that, after all, he would "rather see a ring on work to work? You will often see the outcropping of this feeling in the criticisms of women's books; not that just and genersus criticism which discriminates between the evil and the good, condemns to whould be impertinent, and ask me how I know. I should follow the example of the smiling and dapper Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, the one without rancor, and applied to other without serviltry, but that half-flattering, half-out the one without rancor, and applied the one without rancor, and applied the one without serviltry, but that half-flattering, half-out the poularly-sustained monarch of our Unterrified Democracy, and simply say, whose compassionate blame and condescending praise are alike insulting. Such was the reveage of our sleek, respectable, self-admiring, male writers, when Aurora Leigh—God bless her—alize in the criticisms of women's books; not that just and generaus criticism which discriminates between the evil and the good, condemns when the interrince those undiscovered to the work. The work is that in the great majority of cases the

A singular and malignant disease has appeared in Providence, and some cases have proved fatal. The Providence Post says of it:

"It commences as a little dark red goy of it:

"It commences as a little dark red goy of it: to poor Injun, Great Spirit good to you, same way.'

"Here was a rational assigning of cause and effect, that might well make the skeptical near-sightedness of our civilized philosophy pause and reflect. But I was too weak and bewildered to revolve metaphysic and pot cataphasms of chewed balsamic ed to revolve metaphysic and pot cataphasms of chewed balsamic ed to revolve metaphysic and proposed we should seek his to be. But I was too weak and bewildered to revolve metaphysic and doctrine then.

"What place is this, John?"

"Bad Injun home. Real devil, them. Mus"

"It commences as a little dark red spot, on the down and round by the cavern, in order to ascinct on the way to the face or hands, with perhaps a stinging or pricking pain, on which spot there soon appears a possible way.

"It commences as a little dark red spot, on the face or hands, with perhaps a stinging or pricking pain, on which spot there soon and inflamed shad found that the way in which I had fallen, rolling down, and stopped here and there by the down and stopped here and there by the down and stopped here and there by the adventures of a young lady upon blackness, where mortification commences. The cases are attracting the earnest attention of the physicians. The only affecting authoreses, and the brutal, hencevolent would seek his home."

"What place is this, John?"

"Bad Injun home. Real devil, them. Mus"

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

The count of the c

writers, when Aurora Leigh—God bless her-dashed in upon their fancied security, and shiv-ered her most knightly yet right womanly lance

frank, arch, and engaging smile, inform you that, after all, he would "rather see a ring on

scorches our sensitive friends, let them just stand back. Why should they flutter about it, if they

Do all or any of these things move you? Do

ice, 44 Ann street, New York. This gency for our Publications. The terms are can be no possibility of loss. Every Family d to obtain some of them. For particulars, adsouth of us.

ship is not a thing to be quietly chosen, as circamp is not a uning to be quietly chosen, as cir-camstance may determine. It chooses you, you do not choose it. Did Mrs. Browning sit down in her little back parlor, and wonder whether she would better fashion a song, or de-vote herself exclusively to Robert's shirts and stockings? And, observing that she had facility in language, familiarity with the classics, know edge of human nature, and abundant did she forthwith seize her pen, and tell us

with smells of oleander in her hair,

I trow not. I rather believe that her spirit willing Sibyl, lashed on, foaming, by erce Apollo. Currer Bell trod in agony the esolate heaths of Haworth, till the consuming re burned deep scars in her tortured soul, be-re Jane Eyre leaped, full armed, not from her robbing brain alone, but from her riven

If prejudice, ignorance, or sloth, pile a Hill culty which you hesitate to scale; if indifrence, neglect, or rebuff, quench your spirit's glow; if encouragement and appreciation must be the Aaron and Hur on either side, without whose aid your failing hands droop, nerveless if you fear to speak out boldly your convictions you forfeit approbation; if peace, and smiles, and sunshine, seem to you more desirable than truth; if you are not, in and of yourself, sufficient to yourself; if a mind conscious of recti-tude, of upright intentions, and honorable performance, is not to you a sufficient guerdon

#### "A perfect woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command,"

but lyre and tripod are not for you. The world go out on a mission of high emprise, with scrip, and staff, and "sandal shoon," and there are few to say "God bless you." You return in purple, and scarlet, and fine linen, with gilded iot and horse of Arabia, and the comes out to meet you, with timbrels and dance ing, and ministers unto you a triumphal entrance. I do not say that this is wrong; only that it is. You must conquer Fate, before Fate will bow the knee. You must prove your royal and that perhaps so late that it will only press, cold and heavy, on aching brows.

#### ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE THE

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1859. There is much talk, in private circles, about the probable success of a grand scheme formed among certain speculators in high places, in this city, to obtain possession of the island of and, in the State of Illinois, containing about 900 acres of land, and estimated to be worth upward of \$2,000,000. This island was speculators to obtain possession of it in some way. as a speculation, but they have hitherto bee hwarted by the prompt and active measures of the War Department. A few months after Mr. Buchanan's inauguration, a combination was made, in this city, by George W. Jones, United States Senator from Iowa, and a man calling himself Major Lindsley, to become possessed of the island, by locating a lot of squatters upon it, building cabins for them to live in, and then setting up pre-emption claims to it under the

The agent whom the Government employed to protect the island and keep squatters off, and who, under former Administrations, has always lischarged this duty faithfully, was removed i Mr. Buchanan, and another appointed in his place, who, to the surprise and astonishment of everybody, permitted these employees of Jones and Lindsley to take possession of the island, protecting them, and doing all in his power to

id them in the accomplishment of their scheme.

A quarrel, it seems, has arisen among these settlers, and they have ranged themselves into two parties, each claiming the island. Is it not arkable feature in this transaction, that United States Senators, and United States At-torneys and Solicitors, should be parties to n scheme to defraud the Government of the United States out of a large and valuable tract of land, worth millions of dollars, while their duty is, under their oath of office, to protect the rights an i interest of the United States against such gin soil. We have no confidence in the pro-

It appears from the Chicago Press and Trib-se that they are trying to take shelter under aving been abandoned in 10-10, or the general of the public lands, and subject to the general States District Attorney, understood his duties, them, and not to aid preme Court of the United States, in a very im portant and noted case, decided directly the reverse of this, when Gen. Beanbien, of Chicago, proved a pre-emption right to the Fort Dear wit standing Gen. Beaubien had resided for thirt; or forty years upon the reservation, not with tanding the preclamation of Gen. Jackson declaring the reservation subject to private entry and pre-emption, the court decided that having once been a military reservation, it could never become subject to private entry or pre manner as Congress should prescribe for the sale of military reservations. According to t decision, these would-be pre-emptors can have no claim whatever to a pre-emption on

Commissioner of the General Land Of. fice. I learn, has decided, or is about to decide in favor of those pre-emptors, and I also under-stand that the Secretary of the Interior is op-posed to it, and will overrule such decision if made. Anticipating this last result, the conspirators are trying to procure an act of Conspirators. gress confirming their pretended pre-emptions nd it is said that, on application of Senator Jones and others of his associates, the Commit tee on Public Lands of the House of Repre sentatives have already agreed to report in favo of giving Rock Island, worth now a couple mil of dollars, and daily increasing in value to a gang of plunderers for \$1.25 an acre, or a little over \$1,100! These are the facts of this astounding case, but I hope the timely exposure of this scheme will prevent its consummation.— Cor. Philadelphia Press.

DR. WILLIAM CHANNING AND HIS DIVORCE Without trenching upon those precincts of do mestic life which should be sacred from public intrusion, we think it important to say, as we do on the best authority, that the matrimonis difficulties of a distinguished man of science is New England-the heir of an illustrious name and himself a public benefactor-upon which nents seem now to be in the New England press, date back to a period long anterior to the excitements of "Spi sm," and are of a nature so purely private and personal as should exempt them from public nisition. Whatever mischief the jargon of world, it is no more responsible for this particu-lar case of conjugal infelicity than for the dobles of John Milton or the Emperor Napoleon I. The case may therefore h m the scrutiny of the press to that of the courts, and of the individuals most nearly concerned .- N. Y. Times.

"LET THE PEOPLE RULE."—When Mr. Douglas was notified of his re-election to the United States Senate, he telegraphed back to the Illinois State Register: "Let the voice of the people rule." This inspired the editor of the Chicag Press and Tribune to make an investigation resulting, according to the following

For Stephen A. Douglas

Majority for Abraham Lincoln 4.191

According to this, Douglas ought to resign. Mr. Webster said, in his speech at Buffalo,

May 22, 1851: "I never would consent, and never have con sented, that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the Old Thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union! Never, never! The man cannot show his face Never, he can prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, and from that doctrine. He would sneak away, and slink away, or hire a mercenary press to cry out, What an apostate from liberty Daniel Web-ster has become! But he knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier."

heir advantage to advertise in the Era. Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy. Coe. & , are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for t Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

All new subscribers will receive the Ero

rom the 1st of January, unless otherwise re

CONGRESS-TUESDAY.

Senate.-After the morning business, a mo tion was made to postpone the unfinished busi uess of Monday, which was the thirty-millio bill, in order to take up the general appropria tion bill. Mr. Slidell opposed the motion, and gave notice that, if the motion failed, he should press the thirty-million bill to a final vote; intimating that, if the motion prevailed, he should abandon his favorite measure. Nevertheless, the motion was carried, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the general ap-

The House was engaged in the consideration

propriation bill.

of amendments to the Post Office bill. TROPICAL COLONIZATION.

The triumph of Freedom in Kansas, in spite of the active intervention and lawless usurpation of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery, has demonstrated that the great heart and centre of the North American Continent is to be colonized and occupied by the free Caucasian race. Whatever may be the future destiny of Slavery, it cannot go an inch further orth. On the contrary, it is now clear, that even though that institution should survive for enerations, it must yield up its foothold in all the more temperate latitudes, and gradually gravitate towards the equator. The tropical zone of the American Continent is, in every point of view, the most desirable portion of the earth's surface within the same parallels of latitude. It abounds in high, healthy, and fertile table lands, in which perpetual spring reigns. Its productions embrace nearly everything which can minister to the comfort and happiness of man, from the cereals and the vegetables of the temperate regions of the earth, to the luscious fruits which ripen under a vertical sun. The northern portion of this garden of God is peninsular in shape, all parts of which are convenient to the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The southern and central regions expand into a broad continent, which is drained by two of the largest rivers in the world, navigable for thousands of miles. This great tropical zone is in a large measure uninhabited, except by savages, as our own West ern wilds are; while its most populous parts are inhabited by a comparatively small, feeble,

and rapidly-decreasing mongrel race of Indians, Spaniards, and Portuguese. "Manifest destiny" points with unerring hand to the period when it is to come under the direct control of the American Union : and the question is daily growing in importance, by what class of our population shall it be cold nized and occupied, and what institutions shall we plant on its fertile soil? Shall we dedicate it to Freedom or to Slavery? That is the question; for we regard it as inevitable that either as freemen or as slaves the black population of this country is destined to find its way gin soil. We have no confidence in the pro

some loose expressions in the opinion of Judge and South America, of European origin. It with a white population, it is probable that it might gradually push its way southwardly to the a century before the United States, within their present limits, can attain to the degree of den- Mr. Smith, we find that we but re-echoed his sity which will be necessary to precipitate their overflowing masses upon the equatorial regions. In the mean time, those vast countries-th valleys of the Amazon and the Oronoco, and the adjacent States on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama, will have had their destinies fixed as the permanent abode of Americo-Afri can slaves or Americo-African freemen. A few thousands of white Americans may, and doubtless will, emigrate to the tropical regions, with a view to make fortunes by buying lands and building cities; but the laboring masses, in

> inal. It cannot be European. Entertaining these views, we have looked with favor upon the propositions and suggestions pointing to the establishment of colonies in Central and South America, composed of the free colored citizens of this Union who may de sire to better their condition by voluntary emigration to lands in which their political rights would be better protected than they have been in even the most tolerant of our free States; and where their social equality would be indisputable, instead of being universally denied. Our views will not be misconstrued or misunderstood by any fair-minded man. We are unalterably opposed to forcing the free colored people out of the country; and no scheme which even squints at such an act of tyranny could for s moment have our support. We denounce all neasures which even tend to such a result, by endering the condition of colored men uncomfortable, or by withholding from them any of those "inalienable rights" which the Declara-

city and country, must be African and aborig

which their ancestors, as well as our own, fought to secure and establish. But it is one thing to force the exile of the free colored people by compulsory or unfriendly legislation, in order to "get rid of the free negroes," and a very different thing to encourage them to emigrate to a most desirable and congenial portion of the world, with a Parker: guaranty of protection and aid, in order to promote their welfare, and prevent the spread of Slavery. These latter are the reasons which induce us to favor the project proposed in the Senate by Mr. Doolittle, on the 9th instant,

in the form of a resolution, as follows:

tion of Independence promises to all men, and

"That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of ney in the Tres sury not otherwise apropriated, to enable the President to enter inte egotiations to acquire by treaty, in Yucatan, entral or South America, the rights and privieges of settlement and of citizenship nefit of such free persons of color of Afric descent as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States, and form themselves into a colony or colonies, under the laws of the State or States to which they emigrate the United States, in consideration of the commer cial advantages of free trade with such colony or colonies, making and securing the necessary and proper engagements to maintain them in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges ac-quired by such treaty or treaties: *Provided*, hat full and accurate accounts for which ex

cress at the next session after said expendifavor the resolution is the daily-increasing obstructions thrown in the way of emancipa tions in the South. The intolerance of the

To Advertisers.—Business men will find it greatly to the slaveholder who is troubled with conscient tious scruples about holding his fellow men in ondage has to choose between sending then to the free States, where the climate is un friendly to the nature of the African, and where the new-born child of Freedom is thrown into Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, competition for the means of subsistence with the intelligent and skillful Caucasian, whose birthright is Freedom and its responsibilities or else to Liberia, whose feeble organization to say nothing of the climate, hold out but in different inducements to the immigrant. The result is, that Slavery is often preferred to

> Liberian exile. We believe that the Colony or Republic of Li beria is entitled to great credit for the example t has given of the capacity of the Americoten years it has been a self-governed commuaity, during which period no country in the world has exhibited a finer example of the union of liberty and law. The Liberians, com posed in nearly equal proportions of emancina ted slaves, and of those who were nominally free before they left these shores, have the same liberty of speech and of the press, the ame trial by jury, and the same representative astitutions, and in the same perfection that we enjoy them. Indeed, Liberia is superior to us in this, that in no portion of her territories are men held in Slavery, or subject to reclamation s facitives from Slavery and no Dred Scott decision has declared that white men have no rights which black men are bound to respect. The Republic of Liberia has also the merit of having suppressed the slave-trade on all he coasts, of a thousand miles in extent. But the great drawback from the advantages which iheria nossesses as a home for the black man consists in its feebleness, which compels the people to settle upon the sea shore, where atal fevers prevail, which prevent the increase of population. It is said that efforts are ma ng to extend settlements in the interior; and we doubt not the truth of the accounts which state that the hill country, back of the coast, is comparatively pleasant and healthy. But no onsiderable progress has been made in the establishment of such interior settlements; and the absence of trade and business renders Liin, except as a place of refuge from the oppres-

The colonization of Africa, although desithat its design and tendency are to strengthen ion, while it can never draw off any sensible proportion of the slaves.

In these respects it stands in marked contrast with the plan proposed in the resolution of Mr. Doolittle, which is, to pre-occupy with free colored labor portions of the American to their relief, but in doing this he would act continent which must otherwise fall into the hands of the slaveholders, and thus serve to ex-

nade a similar proposition in the House of He frankly admits that he has no constitutional would scarcely desire to be thought Anti-Slavery in sentiment. In a recent lecture deliverlence of an autocrat, assured of his arbitrary ficial helps must forever remain inconsiderable

"But, sir, I have nowhere seen the ideas, and displays equal ability and research.

The lecture has been issued from the press of Messrs. Buell & Blanchard, of this city, accompanied by an appendix containing numerous stitutional fetters. He says:

"The Executive Government of Creat Brittain, France, and other countries, post-sing the constitutions of the present number, there are ain, France, and other countries, post-sing the constitutions."

"The Executive Government of Creat Brittain, France, and other countries, post-sing the constitutions."

"The Executive Government of Creat Brittain, France, and other countries, post-sing the constitutions."

"The Executive Government of Creat Brittain, France, and other countries, post-sing the countries of the present number, there are ain, France, and other countries, post-sing the countries of the present number, there are ain, France, and other countries, post-sing the countries of the present number, there are ain, France, and other countries, post-sing the countries of the present number, there are ain, France, and other countries, post-sing the countries of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number, there are an increase of 113,114 over the total of the present number o ed by him in Boston, he elaborates the same power, he warns that body that he would, in "a in comparison with the Father of Waters. his views, as expressed in his former speech.

Among the opinions which are given to this effect are those of Senator Trumbull of Illinois,

Sanator King of No. York, Governor Dissen jects and theories which contemplate the estab-itshment of a laboring population in Central and South America, of European origin. It who we may remark is reputed to be the distinguished actor in public affairs. The following letters from the Hon, Gerrit Smith place equator, and beyond it. But it will be at least the matter on its proper basis. Having writ-

> " Letter from Gerrit Smith. " Ретеввого, April 24, 1858. DEAR SIR: \* \* \* I agree fully with ou, that the mass of the whites in the the slave states would be in favor of emancipation, could an outlet for the emancipated be afforded. Such an outlet there would be, were there a wellprotected black State in Mexico or Central America for our blacks to go to. The further it were from us, and the more different its soil and climate from ours, the less probability ould there be of a desire on either par that State become a member of our Union.
>
> "Among all feasible things, there is nothing that, in my judgment, would so much promote a peaceful abolition of Slavery as you Let him be careful that ouched in words that would offend the blacks, or invade their self-respect. The plan, to sue ed, must be such as will in every way please them, and increase, rather than waste, their

too little self-respect. Very truly, yours, GERRIT SMITH. " To F. P. Blair, Sen." " Ретеквоко, April 13, 1858. "DEAR SIR: It is with very great pleasure I eceived your letter. The copies of your son's dmirable speech, which you say you sent me,

I have not yet received. "I am decidedly in favor of inviting our free colored people to colonize in Central America.

Africa is too far off. The idea of returning to her all her children upon the continent and islands of America, is absurd. They will et no very distant day congregate in our western equatorial regions, say within fifteen or twenty

grees of the equator.

But I will consent to no form of compulsion promote this colonization. Let the world be before the black as well as the white man. Let them be entirely free to stay where they are, or go where they please; and wherever they may be, let them not right of their manhood. Yours,
"Gerrit Smith. they may be, let them not be denied a single

" F. P. Blair, Esq." Mr. Blair also publishes a strong letter

following characteristic note from the Rev. Mr

" Letter from Rev. Theodore Parker. " Boston, Jan. 24, 1858. DEAR SIR: Excuse a stranger for troubling ou with a word. I have just read your excelent speech. It is published in the Daily Ad of this morning-the most importan rnal in New England. Allow me to thank you for it with all my heart. I think there has been no such Anti-Slavery speech in Congress, since Mr. Sumner's, until Mr. Hale spoke last

reek. It is a good sign, when the rom Missouri can say such things.
T. PARKER." The appendix to the speech contains letter m several intelligent colored men, express ing their high satisfaction with his plans, and giving at considerable length their views of the ubject. We should be glad to quote from ese letters, but must desist for the present.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS .- Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—The convention of Pennsylvania editors met here yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The press of Phil-adelphia is represented by Morton McMichael adelphia is represented by Morton McMichael, of the North American; John W. Forney, of the Press; and J. Morris Harding, of the Inquirer. About eighty delegates were present, and speeches were made by Governor Packer. Colo nel Forney, and others. The business committee made a detailed report, which was referred to a select committee of three, who are to

MADAME MARIO The readers of the Era will robably reme

o this country, to advance the sause which she as so much at heart. Her impose is not to solicit aid from Government, o in any way to ommit us officially, but to obtain contributions rom individuals, so far as may be, and especially to awaken the sympathies of a free by a hostile, hated, and stronger Power, that hey have not yet achieved freelom. There is a too-prevalent impression that the Italians are but a collection of petty tribes, ignorant, sloth ful, and deceitful, ready to break out into a revolt, for want of something better to do, but mimated by no lofty impulse, and guided by no fixed principle. This false impression Madame Mario will dispel. Having lived in Italy during the last ten troubled years, mingling freely with the people, high in the confidence of Mazzini and other revolutionary leaders, yet foreign by blood and birth, her testimony s likely to be mpartial and unprejudiced, as it certainly is clear, decisive, and of thrilling interest. In her ectures (Signor Mario does not understand English) she gives a brief and comprehensive view of the previous history of Italy, which enables us to understand the intensity of their later struggles, to regret, without surprise, their want of success, and anticipate, vithout credulity, a different result in the future. To all han might, to all who sympathize with the opressed against the oppressor, we recommend Madame Mario as a large-hearted, clear-brained, and womanly woman; and we bespeak for her a cordial welcome, a respectful attention, an effectual co-operation, and a hearty God-speed.

ANOTHER MESSAGE-A HARD CASE.

their passages. It is true that, on a sudden

upon his own responsibility."

for the outrages committed, the offending ties are well aware that in case of refusa ten the above before reading these notes from must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate redress can never be obtained.
Thus American citizens are deprived of the same protection under the flag of their country same protection under the mag of the which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of things can only be supremedy for this state of things can only be supremedy for this state of the Constitution has plied by Congress, since the Constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war."

Is it not hard that our Democratic autocrat should be hemmed in by musty constitutional records, and denied the exercise of kingly prerogatives? Who will not sympathize with him? Just think of it! There are the despots of France, Austria, Russia, and even the constitutional sovereign of England, invested with the right to make war and peace, and interpose instanter for the protection of their subjects who

blessed by the rule of the sage of Wheatland! The demand of the President for an extra the part of the head of the Democratic party, chanan, nearly fifty years after that struggle, approbation from Professor Silliman, and the

Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Madison, bequeathed to us, has become obsolete, imtrument were wise, practical men, and, with to vest the war-making power, not in an Executive officer, but in the representatives of the people and the States. The party which arrogates to itself a special share of reverence for Constitution, now demands the overthrow this vital and essential republican feature of Let this question of the abrogation of the Con stitution, as proposed by Mr. Buchanan, be kept before the people; and let it be one of the ssues in future elections, so long as the party which proposes it remains in power.

It is well known to intelligent men, of all par es, that the object sought by the President is the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico and Central America, with a view to force Slavery upon those countries, and give to the stitution the fostering aid of the Federal Govall sides, and the President, as the representa- to be essential to prosperity. tive of the Oligarchy, is ready to overthrow the A second source of stagnation and decline Pro-Slavery feeling has become so great, that report at a special convention, to be held on no slave can be emancipated on the soil; and the third Wednesday of August, at Pittsburgh. and strengthen its power. The pretended ne

American citizens, who may be passing through trade, which, in the ordinary course of human affairs, would as naturally carry the products of the writers on the population of Cuba fix the number of its creole (id est, native) negroes outside of Havana, at more than ten per cent, affairs, would as naturally carry the products of the soil down the river, as the water flows to whilst a recent authority on the island, perfectly The readers of the Era will goldably ramember the name of Jessie Merijin White, whose exertions and sufferings in beliff of Italian liberty were the theme of universa comment a few months ago. This lady, now its wife of Signor Mario, an Italian, has come with her husband divided in the sufficient of but one serious collision has occurred with the kets of New York and New England, by the when we reflect on the fact that the importa natives of the country. What the President more direct if more expensive artificial thortions of slaves are almost exclusively males, not desires to accomplish by the overthrow of the Constitution, and the assumption of the warup the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and across making power, is not the protection of Ameri- the States of Illinois and Ohio, in the cauals, to average working life of the

DECLINE OF NEW ORLEANS.

eign Government, and not a few may remember ency in this, as in every other particular. when, as feeble colonists, our forefathers waged In 1840, the population of New Orleans, aca doubtful war of independence. Within a cording to the return made by the census takers, even Mr. Benjamin. Think of the whole laborwealth, and whose sails whiten every sea.

emained for some twenty years, has been a far ahead of it. frequent subject of comment in these columns. We have within the last few years been gratified to note in them a revival of prosperity; and we have drawn attention to the circum-The President sent another message to Con- stances which have caused and accompanied 1810 to 1840, during which time the population much ease that they become lazy! gress on Friday last, in which he grievously the renewal of their energies, viz: the con- increased rapidly. And, indeed, it is now said Mr. Benjamin affects to think that the slav

vent the destruction of the transit and protect gressive community of which history gives an awake to a perception of their criminal folly? the lives and property of our own citizens in example, and which should make it the commercial heart and centre of what De Tocqueemergency of this character, the President would | ville styles "the most magnificent dwelling direct any armed force in the vicinity to march place of man on earth." But, in spite of these in the Senate upon the thirty million bill which power, New Orleans has for nearly twenty day, as our present purpose is merely to place

It is clear, after this broad hint, that the only years suffered the same paralysis of its enerin contrast with each other the pictures which he end the area, augment the power, and protract | way to avoid the threatened violation of the | gies to which we have adverted in the case of | draws, with graphic hand, of Freedom in Jathe existence of Slavery.

Constitution, is for Congress meekly to register

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, it will be remembered,

the imperial edict. There is no alternative.

Virginia. The decline of the great city of the back in the maica, and Slavery in Cuba. Premising that we regard the picture of Jamaica as partial and Representatives twelve months ago, which met authority to invade Mexico or Central America; have served to awaken new life in the old do- given before a committee of the English Parwith the approbation of some of the most radi- that the Constitution has expressly withheld minion. The great river and its tributaries liament, we proceed to present the case in his cal Anti-Slavery men, as well as of others who that power from the Executive, and conferred leave little room for improving the facilities for own language, or in that which he adopts from

The increase of population in the State led to expect; while that of the city is remarkably small. In the period between 1840 and huts or dwellings of the laborers are composed 1850, the same stagnation was observable; chiefly of mud walls, sometimes of wattles, plasbut the development of the great West has tered with the same.' \* \* 'In very few been so rapid since the latter period, that we cases are they raised off the ground, nor are had been induced to look for a corresponding improvement in New Orleans.

In order to present the whole case to the reader, we quote from the Federal census the frequently over-crowded, especially at night; progressive population of the city from the year 1810, when the first enumeration took place under our laws, down to the last. In 1810, the population of New Orleans was 17,242; in 1820, it amounted to 27,176; in 1830, to 46,340; in door and so called window closed; all clad in 1840, to 102,193; and in 1850, to 116,375. According to the above statement of the recent State census, the increase of population in the

De Bow, in his compendium of the seventh have business in foreign lands, while our good. census, says, on the authority of Dr. Barton. patriotic, liberty-loying President can do noth- that the population of New Orleans in 1840 was ing until specially authorized by act of Con- over-stated in the census returns to the extent gress! What a stupid set of theorists were the of ten or fifteen thousand. According to this framers of the Constitution! It might have statement, which is not improbable, the increase been all well thus to restrain the hands of between 1840 and 1850 went on at a healthy Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, etc., ratio, of, say, thirty-three or thirty-five per cent.; but more dull in them not to foresee these hal. so that the period of decline commences, not in cyon days in which our country is honored and 1840, as the above figures would indicate, but in 1850, or perhaps a year or two before.

The stagnation of New Orleans may I onstitutional prerogative is a bold assertion, on traced to two circumstances, both resulting from Slavery. The first is the almost exclusive that the Constitution of our country, as framed | commercial character of the city. New Orleans by the great men of the Revolution, is a failure. is the natural outlet for the products of the That Constitution was found sufficient to the Mississippi valley; and it requires a very connational exigencies during the last war with siderable population to effect the exportation of Great Britain, when our country was still in its cotton, sugar, tobacco, and grain. This iminfancy, and when every sinew was strained to mense export trade would, in a free community its utmost tension in the maintenance of the give rise to a corresponding importation of fornational independence; and yet President Bu | eign goods; and, at the same time, become the | ance of wakes over the dead, and also at their nucleus of extensive mechanical and manufacduring which period the resources of the nation turing enterprises. But Slavery has the same have increased ten-fold, finds it, or pretends to effects upon Southern cities that are so palpable find it, impossible to defend the country against all over the Southern country. It prevents a of the prevailing passions, their gestures and diversity of occupations, which is so essential acts resemble more those of demons than of the weakest Powers on the continent, unless diversity of occupations, which is so essential Congress will lay down its highest prerogatives to prosperity, and concentrates all energies upon at his feet, and practically make him a Dictator. one pursuit. The Southern country produces Can it be true, that the Constitution which raw material, which the Southern sea-port cities export; and even the exportation is for the unfavorable circumstances, it cannot be undermost part performed by ships owned in the free stood as presenting a full and fair representapracticable, and useless? Such is the virtual States of the North or of Europe. The imports leclaration of President Buchanan, in the mes. of New Orleans are inconsiderable, and bear no sage to which we refer. The framers of that proportion to the exports. The ordinary rule excite disgust, mingled with commiseration for is, that the exports and imports should balance such beastly ignorance, it carries with it the the light of all history before them, they chose each other. But such is the paralyzing influence of Slavery, that the section of the country groes are in no danger of starvation; and, inwhich produces the exportable commodities is dependent upon the section which has been less of livelihood so convenient to hand, that they favored by nature, for its imported goods. New are not stimulated to exertion. Mr. Benjamin's Orleans is even more destitute of manufacturing than of commercial enterprise. Manufactures the majority not being compelled by circumur fundamental law. Shall it be gratified? and the mechanic arts are the life of cities. stances to be field laborers, are too lazy to move." Philadelphia, with no great amount of foreign &c. A picture like this is calculated to awaken commerce, has become, by means of her man- a missionary spirit among the more zealous ufacturing and mechanic arts, the second city ufacturing and meenance are, the very shocking to the nervous sensibilities of in America. Nearly all our cities of the North and West owe their chief importance to this a political economist; but it is, after all, less fact only marks the decadence of the people. He would restrict the power to the single case it is that most acceptable to the masses of men, North and commerce, has also an immense population engaged in mechanical employments.

Here, then, is the great defect in the social organization of Southern cities, in common with Southern society generally. There is a want nment. Slavery is becoming hemmed in on of the diversity of employments which is found

onstitution of his country, in order to extend on the part of New Orleans is the diversion of on the part of New Orleans is the diversion of rible as is the contemplation of such a fact, the her legitimate trade to the Northern cities. So evidence in support of it is irresistible. None

can citizens on their way to our Pacific posses- the lakes; and on arriving at Buffalo, they take can citizens on their way to our Pacific posses-sions, but the protection of lawless propagand-the Eric canal for Albany. The energy of free Captain General of Cuba himself. In an adpeople for a people worthy and cruggling to be ists of Slavery, while they are violating the laws labor encounters and overcomes the obstacles and overturning the institutions of the countries | presented by these frequent transhipments, and is drawing away the commerce of New Orleans from its natural channels. Until within the less four or five years. New Orleans exported tistics in the report of my colleague, startling in For the most, part the history of the United more than New York; and, if we are not mis-

#### BENJAMIN vs. BENJAMIN.

Mr. Benjamin made a speech a few days ago incalculable incentives to growth in wealth and we propose to notice more at length at a future power, New Orleans has for nearly twenty day, as our present purpose is merely to place it searcely needs the artificial stimulants which distorted, although made up from testimony "But, sir, I have nowhere seen the true con-

dition of the island of Jamaica, under the operation of the British system of free labor for the

floored in any way.' \* \* \* 'Ventilation or the admission of fresh air, is almost invari

ably neglected,'
"' These small, dark, unventilated houses are within the small space of a few square feet, perhaps, on the bare ground, or may be on a tress or mat, or in some cases on a bed, with a whole family of eight or nine persons, of all ages the same clothes which they wore through the day, with children sleeping on mattresses, often soaked and half-rotted with urine and other secretions. Should there accidentally be a hole or crevice, this is immediately closed up by means of rags or something of that kind. The

experienced to be understood. As regards water for domestic purposes it is very much to be feared that a large portion of our population seldom think of that. Their persons are never abluted, save in cros ver, or being exposed to a heavy shower of

" Among the lower classes, the majority no being compelled by circumstances to be field la borers, are too lazy to move. They frequently squat down all day in a sort of sullen apathy; ey eat, and drink, and sleep, like th that perisheth; but all the more active impulses of their human nature appear to be as little excited as if they were totally wanting. "'It is a well-known fact, that all the towns

and villages contain a large number of pers livelihood; the way in which they subsist is an enigma to themselves and others. Exposure to the night air is very prevalent among the lower classes. Under various excuses, the meet in numbers, frequently in the open air or under temporary sheds, or at the perform Christmas time; on these or other occasion of the kind, they give full scope to animal en human beings."

This is a dark picture; and, admitting it to be true, as to certain localities, under the most tion. It presents the worst phase of things. If true as a general rule, while calculated to satisfactory admission that these benighted no deed, the misfortune is that they find the means witness states that "Among the lower classes, friends of Christian civilization; and it may South, than the pictures of suffering from cold and hunger in our large cities-including New Orleans.

Now look at Mr. Benjamin's picture of Cuban Slavery. He says:

"The continued supply of labor in Cuba b "The continued supply of savor in continued increase is impossible. It is a well-authenticated fact that its whole laboring population is acharated in a single generation. Hor-

dress to the people of Cuba, urging on them a change of their system of labor, the Marquis of Pezuela laid stress on the fact that the presen wealth in slaves was but transitory, inasmuel States has been marked by extraordinary pro- taken, more than all the other ports of the that whilst the number of blacks, slave and free in the United States, is now twelve-fold the numgress in population and wealth. Thousands of our native citizens were born subjects of a for
New York has acquired a permanent ascend
lin the United States, is now twelve-fold the number imported from Africa, there does not now exist in the West India islands one-fourth of the number actually imported into those colonies.

lifetime, the poor and sparsely-peopled confed- was about equal to that of Baltimore, and some ing population of a country being entirely coneracy of colonies, have grown into a great and ten thousand greater than that of Boston. It sumed—that is to say, worked, starved, and powerful nation, claiming rank with the great has since been ascertained, as we have stated empires of Europe. Of thirty-three States, two above, that an error of ten or fifteen thousand place supplied by fresh importations from Afat least have each more population and wealth was made, which must be deducted from the rica, accompanied by all the horrors of that than the whole Confederacy contained in 1776; official report given above. In 1860, the potraffic! Can the human mind conceive of a and what at that period were small towns, with sition of these cities, as to population, will pre- more horrible state of things? Can human a few thousand inhabitants, are now magnifical sent a quite different result. Baltimore has, at wickedness go farther? What are the ordinary cent cities, whose merchants are princes in the present moment, at least double the popularism so society in comparison with this wholelation which the State census of last year ex- sale murder; and what are ordinary criminals All parts of the Union have more or less par- hibited in New Orleans; and it is probable that in comparison with these Cuban planters? taken in this wonderful development; but the Federal census next year will present a Transient murder, theft, violence, and fraud, those who believe that right is a holier thing fact cannot be disguised, that certain sections similar disparity. It is not at all improbable, sink into insignificance beside this fiendish so exhibit signs of premature decay. The conthat Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Boston, will leave ciety. Yet Mr. Benjamin grows eloquent is dition of paralysis in which the energies of New Orleans as far in the rear as Baltimore depicting the folly of the British Government Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, has done; while Chicago and St. Louis will be in abolishing a similar state of things in Jamaica. He admits that Cuban Slavery is hor-The diseases to which New Orleans is sub- rible, in that it destroys a whole race of men ject are alleged in explanation of the declining every seven years; but, at any rate, the island condition of the city. But these diseases are has been saved from the fate of Jamaica, in no worse now than they were between the years | which the negroes obtain a subsistence with so

omplains of the constitutional restrictions that struction of internal improvements, the immi- to be an ascertained fact, that New York, owing trade would close if Cuba were annexed to our peria anything but a desirable country to settle hedge him in on every side, and demands to be gration of free population, and the relative, if to its defective drainage and official misman- Union; and that the institution in that island, hedge him in on every side, and demands of the personal released from them. He insists upon being innot absolute, decline of Slavery.

But the most remarkable instance of the development of the personal released with the kingly prerogative of making.

But the most remarkable instance of the development of the personal remarkable instance of the development of the development of the personal remarkable instance of the development of the war and peace at his discretion; and he frank- pressing effects of Slavery upon the prosperity but it is asserted by the New York city papers, way. But is there the shadow of a probability rable as a means of extending civilization and Christianity, can never have any tendency to abolish or check the spread of Slavery. Indeed, it is maintained with considerable plausibility, on his "responsibility." He says that the Ex- largest river in the world, whose navigable alleled natural position, to a condition of infe- prevent or punish the landing of cargoes of ecutive Government "would have no authority waters of twenty thousand miles in extent riority. Yet her people cling to the cancer which African slaves on our coast, it is calculated to Slavery, by removing the free colored populato enter the territory of Nicaragua, even to pre- place it in communication with the most pro- is preying upon her vitals. When will they excite a smile, rather than to impose on any one. The Washington Union has admitted that our Constitution and laws are a failure, so far as the punishment of slave-trading is con cerned. And what would be their efficacy if Cuba were annexed? The Cubans for fifty years have been in the habit of violating the laws and treaties of Spain. England, and the our Southern States to back them, they would worth two hundred and fifty dollars per head.

flag in their gainful piracy? The man who can give credence to the suggestion of Mr. Benjamin, which is but the reiteration of the to age or sex; and there can be no good rea President's Message, must be as ignorant of son urged why this should not take place. To the ways of the world as those candid and phil- oppose the change, the anti reformers must vir anthropic gentlemen could desire. No. The | tually take and defend the position that slave annexation of Cuba, while Slavery lasts in that | property is entitled to peculiar privileges and sland, will be tantamount to the repeal of all laws against the slave trade; for, whether re- have always occupied, but which never, until pealed or not, they will cease to be operative. now, has been disputed. The friends of the slave trade in this country well understand this matter, and hence their solicitude and hurry for the acquisition of Cuba. be any sincere friend to the acquisition of Cuba But the modern Pro-Slavery cred is, that same sime a under the Constitution, are not versons but the same sime a under the Constitution, are not versons but the same sime a under the Constitution, are not versons, and heart, as more populations of the same simple personal, and heart, as more populations of the same simple personal, and heart, as more populations of the same simple personal, and heart, as more populations of the same simple personal perso They understand their business; and if there

useless for all habitable purposes; ruined walls and remnants of fences, together with uninenclosed sites of pulled-down houses, covered

mind sine and a under the Constitution, are no under the Constitution, and nearly and nearly are not under the Constitution, are no under the Constitution, and nearly are not under the Constitution and the constitution and the constitution are not under the Constitution and the constitution are not under the Constitution and the constitution and the constitution are not under the Constitution and the constitution are not under the Constitution and the constitution and the constitution are not under the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are not under the constitution and the constitution are not under the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are not under the constitution and the constitution are not under the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are not under the constitution and t tion to the matter, or because he is incapable, subjected to the usual laws regulating

Whatever may be the tyranny of the Spanish Government over the white people of Cuba, it is certain that the Government is not the is. prompter and instigator of the planters in their horrible cruelty to the slaves, as described by Mr. Benjamin. The sin of the Government in the matter has been and is, that it tolerates permits, and winks at, the flagrant outrages ed as a discrimination against the insti upon human nature by its white subjects of Cuba. The horrible barbarity which Mr. Benjamin describes is Cuban, not Spanish, barbarty. It is the crime of the Cubans themselves for whom Mr. Benjamin attempts to awaken as a discrimination in favor of that specie sympathy, and whom he is willing to usher into property; and in point of fact, such has alwa our Union of respectable free men.

It is said that there should be no disputing upon matters of taste: but it must excite surprise that an educated American, though a Jew and a slaveholder, should speak of these Cubans, who, according to his own account, have murdered whole generations of their fellow creatures, as patriots and friends of liberty. position of the Federal Government to aid them to hope for a repeal of the Federal laws ago in throwing off the yoke of Spanish despotism. slave piracy. They intend to make dead Spain has a long catalogue of crimes to atone ters of them. The Southern Cilizen says for, and one of the grestest of them is the failure to crush the infamous system of Slavery o the island of Cuba. We trust that she may yet Mr. Spratt's speech in the Legi redeem herself from infamy by the consumma. Carolina, in favor of repealing tion of this righteons deed, and then we shall bid God speed to all lawful means of annexing the island to the Union.

# DOUGLAS REBUKED BY DAVIS.

Mr. Douglas, in his extreme solicitude to re nstate himself in the confidence of the slave holders, goes for every measure of Slavery Propagandism, however extravagant, unconsti tutional, or corrupt, which the President, in his desperation, proposes. The Illinois Senator gives his whole soul to the thirty million bribe. and when the President demands the discretion ary power of making war upon Mexico and Central America, Mr. Douglas expresses his months. There will, of course, hearty approbation of the measure, and proposes to concede the same power over Cuba. We were highly gratified to find Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, dissenting entirely from the reckless proposition, on the ground of its unconsti-

tutionality as well as expediency. He said: "Mr. Davis could not concur with the view be very desirable to protect American citizens, but there was a higher and holier duty still. which was to preserve the Constitution unim-paired. He could not see to what limit we night not run, if the Executive should be in forces abroad, and land troops wherever he may please. Whenever ambition or any other unworthy passion might prompt him, he might in volve this country in a disastrous war with England or France, and we might, perhaps, behold the humiliating spectacle of the flag of the Unithe humiliating spectacle ted States trodden under foot by a powerful nation, and the American Congress shrinking from its defence. Our fathers gave the Execthat might be known to exist. He would prefer to bear such ills as arise from the improper treatment of our citizens abroad, and delay in btaining justice, rather than surrender the

DEPARTURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER .- MObile, Feb. 17.—The barque Ottowa sailed from this port yesterday, ostensibly for St. Thomas, held in this city, to aid in the purchase this port yesterday, ostensible but it is believed her real

A NEW SLAVERY ISSUE IN NORTH

The Constitution of North Carolina provides that a capitation tax may be levied upon "all slaves over the age of twelve years and under the age of fifty years," and exempts by express words all others. The effect of this cons tional provision is to throw the burden of taxs tion upon real estate, and other personal pror t has undoubtedly enhanced the value of propeople, has at the same time involved the Ste species of property, wholly untaxed, worth, at

Mr. Bledsoe, of Wake, a member of the Leg. and enterprising turn of mind. We predict the woodland, or upon his young and unprodu niture, while the wealthy slaveholder pays not ng upon his young and old negro

98,956 slaves in North Carolina under ten years v from taxation, as well as slaves of fifty years e remarked that all except about five thousand of these last are under seventy years of age, and are required to perform the usual duties of

The total number of slaves exempt from tax tion is therefore 147,640, or more than half the

At two hundred dollars a head, these slaves are worth \$29,528,000. We think that we have not over-stated their value, and incline to think, on the contrary, that at present prices they an Mr. Bledsoe proposes to make slaves tavab

mutions a position it is true which the The framers of the Constitution subjected

severer capitation or poll tax than the white culated to check the further introduction slaves into the State: but regarded merely property, the constitutional regulation one

# THE SLAVE TRADE

Public opinion in all the Gulf Staetsis gra nally coming up to the support of the Afr slave trade. If the people of the older Sta eign traffic in human flesh are not so sil

"The Vicksburg Truc Southron, hithe against the slave trade, with this wa nendatory preface:
"' We think the attentive reader will

with us in asserting that the concluding of the late speech of Mr. L. W. Spra foreign slave trade, before the mon sense and searching cloqu earnest and friendly counsel;

The Citizen proposes a remedy for the h price of negroes. The editor says:

"We know a way to romedy that forty thousand Africans at some p Savannah and the Sabine 1 of the cargoes will be lost; l risk; as for felony piracy, and hanging The Port Gibson Reveille (Miss.) say

"The press of South Carolina may be the infringement of the law, our judgment against the slave the change is, doubtless, no ch vain to urge the revival of the s ica or made her free, or accomplished a

The Baton Rouge Advocate, speaking measure before the Legislature of Louis

"It is generally understood that the fa 'African Apprentice Bill" of the last to be again brought before the Legislat r than our fathers went, that are not advised as to the shape in which est, it shall meet our most active of "If inexorable necessity demands of the slave trade, let the South c prosperity. Are the people of Lousiana go this extent?

> MOUNT VERNON FAIR AT AUGUSTA Vernon, is very largely attended, and much

Thursday, February 17, 1 rts from Committees .- Mr. bill making appropriations edy, from the Comm of the Baltimore and Oi to extend their Washin n and Southwestern lines mpany to extend the itol to some point or pe Third street east to Se

HIRTY-FIFTH CON

Second Session.

No. 634.

usive of the public gree pposite the city of Alexand Homestead Bill.—Mr. Wac all prior orders, and pr atives to secure homeste, ent on the proposition a Messrs. Bright, Broderi Collamer, Dixon, Doolittl Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Foot of Tennessee, King, Pug Shields, Simmons, Smith, S Wade, and Wilson—26.

wn, Chesnut, Clay, Clin, itzpatrick, Green, Hamm Lane, Mallory, Mason, foombs, and Ward—23. e bill having been read— Hunter moved to postpone up the consular and diploma ade moved to postpone th

o take up the appropriat lent, the vote being as essrs. Allen, Bates, B igler, Brown, Clay, Clin Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwir Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwir t, Iverson, Johnson of Ar Lane, Mallory, Mason, ian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward srs. Bell, Bright, Br Blark, Collamer, Dixon, Do Darkee, Fessenden, Foot, Hu, Harlan, Houston, Johns

King, Pugh, Rice, Sewar Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Howard and Department Land Report of the Senate accordingly protection of the bill matter for consular and diplom operation for the year end

Pugh explained the pro-cipal without coming to diment. Without coming to disting the Senate resumed aston, the Senac results of the bill making appropriate acquisition of Cuba by no handler addressed the Senach the Sill. Within banks

was lot to steal. A new d by this clap-trap propos rayagances, and present reck the. It was a fallations hope to the party. Forty Cubas and admilions of dollars for a co-nid not save the Democratic p

annihilation which Got A the acquisition of Cuba wo to Cuba; that the proper uisition was by purchase; the ability to pay for it; a he fittest period to open ons. He spoke of the of Cuba, and contended the Julf of Mexico, the ally belonged to this constition indispersable to the our commerce. Collomer obtained the fl seward moved that the

llar and diplomatic bill, ut action. HOUSE The Army Appropriation Br. The Phelps, of Missouri, after olution closing general del ander consideration at thre

louse went into Committe e state of the Union, (Mr. w York, in the chair,) ar deration of the bill mal for the support of the arms June 30, 1860. The Expenses of the Government Mesissippi, defended the Adr Democratic party from the clare in conducting the Govern

Socreignty.—Mr. Granger, of marked that States were incoverign within their limits in gowers not delegated to the G When protected by aus far, they are sovereign ag much so against the Go gton as against that at Paris etersburgh. Of the extent of e States had the same right eral Government possesses reignty. Thus far they w luoted from the resolut that Mr. Jefferson had rine, and the people of the New York liberty to every per on. If she maint filled her obligations as she ould permit no power on earth er borders and take a man hoc lave. Her Constitution had to that of the United States, a erty to all within

of whom she claims allegiand adoubted right to do so before f the Constitution of the Unit he had never relinquished that endered that power. He then eral argument against Slave Dred Scott decision of the Duties of the Committees .ginia, alluding to the argun a made upon the expenditu Government, the charge of the part of the Administr arden of responsibility reste and his party, but on the op

conomy in Congress, arged with mgs and discharged the du em, there would never be a enchment and ref

a resolution was adopted for an

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

#### VOL. XIII.

SLAVERY ISSUE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

onstitution of North Carolina provides pitation tax may be levied upon "all er the age of twelve years and under f fifty years," and exempts by express others. The effect of this con real estate, and other personal propslaves. So long as the inequality was submitted to by the lding class without a murmur. But. added greatly to the prosperity of the as at the same time involved the State and made it necessary to increase the of property, wholly untaxed, worth, at edsoe, of Wake, a member of the Leghas introduced a bill to alter the Conso as to make slaves subject to an adtax, in common with land and other Mr. B. is a young man of talent, and

rorising turn of mind. We predict that he presents will become popular. no earthly reason why the poor man compelled to pay taxes upon his unre and uncultivated patch of old field hile the wealthy slaveholder pays nothhis young and old negroes. In fact, are valuable from the time they are ars old; and from that time until they ve, they hire for good prices. And it is own that negroes between fifty and

laves in North Carolina under ten years ten, and under fifteen, there were Taking three-fifths of these, we have en, eleven, and twelve years, amount-24,342; and making, in all, 123,298 ution exempts this vast properunwards, numbering 25,317. It is rked that all except about five thousand last are under seventy years of age, and

therefore 147,640, or more than half the o hundred dollars a head, these slaves

th \$29.528,000. We think that we have stated their value, and incline to think, to hundred and fifty dollars per head dene proposes to make slaves taxable

apitation or poll tax than the whites.

ed was far less objectionable than it now White males between the ages of twenty twelve and fifty were made subject to it. rded as persons, this was evidently intenda discrimination against the institution of ery, and was, perhaps, believed to be caled to check the further introduction of s into the State; but regarded merely as erty, the constitutional regulation operate erty; and in point of fact, such has always its effect.

# THE SLAVE TRADE.

ablic opinion in all the Gulf Staets is grad coming up to the support of the African trade. If the people of the older States not wide awake, they will lose a great marfor negroes; for the advocates of the fortraffic in human flesh are not so silly as ope for a repeal of the Federal laws agains piracy. They intend to make dead let of them. The Southern Citizen says: The Vicksburg True Southron, hitherto, v eve, adverse to us pirates, prints a part of Spratt's speech in the Legislature of South olina, in favor of repealing all penal laws nst the slave trade, with this warmly-com-

us in asserting that the concluding portion e late speech of Mr. L. W. Spratt, on the h Carolina, is unsurpassed in refined con sense and searching eloquence, by any g in the records of oratory. ast, whose lot is cast among us listen to hi

he Citizen proposes a remedy for the high e of negroes. The editor says:

We know a way to romedy that state thousand Africans at some point betwee ture by the philanthropic pirates; and som ne cargoes will be lost; but that is the whole; as for felony piracy, and hanging, that

The press of South Carolina may be again e infringement of the law,' but it is not judgment against the slave trade as a tra We have, however, seen of late a chan t of policy. Some men think it hopeless s n to urge the revival of the slave trade; it y be so, but such a fold-your-hand conclu-n, without an effort, never discovered Amer-or made her free, or accomplished any other

The Baton Rouge Advocate, speaking of asure before the Legislature of Louisiana

It is generally understood that the famou frican Apprentice Bill "of the last session is be again brought before the Legislature. We not advised as to the shape in which it is at to appear; but if it approach to a similar of that defeated last year, in form or inte , it shall meet our most active opposition.

"If inexorable necessity demands the rev the slave trade, let the South cut loose from e General Government, whose laws fetter her osperity. Are the people of Lousiana ready go this extent?"

MOUNT VERNON FAIR AT AUGUSTA, GAanoust Verson FAR A Action of the property of the fair now being the f

Second Session. Thursday, February 17, 1859.

SENATE. from Committees .- Mr. Hunter, from from Commuteex.—air. Hunter, from ittee on Finance, reported back naking appropriations for the legis-tive, and judicial expenses of the for the year ending 30th June,

of the avenue, and report whether or not they were made in pursuance of law.

Debate on the Army Bill.—Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, then proceeded to explain the provisions of the army appropriation bill in detail, showing that the increased amount of appropriation required for the expenses of the War Department was all necessary for the support of the army. Large public works and buildings were in process of construction, under the direction of the Secretary of War, that had not been commenced years ago, and hence the comparithe Baltimore and Ohio Railroad nd their Washington brane commenced years ago, and hence the comparison of the amount required for maintaining the military branch of the Government at the present time with that needed at former periods was to extend the Washington me point or points on the reet east to Seventh street said road to a point or the city of Alexandria. rders, and proceed to the bill from the House of ire homesteads to actual

olic domain. ect, as the Senate passed sition at the last sesvote had upon it; its friends

without debate. being taken, the motion of Mr. to, as follows: Bright, Broderick, Chandler on. Doolittle, Fessenden Act for the relief of Leonard Loomis.

Act for the relief of John F. Cannon

Act for the relief of Francis Carver. Act for the relief of Robinson Gammon.

Act for the relief of Frederick Smith.

stilities against other nations. The principle

Mr. Green obtained the floor, but yielded to

HOUSE.

support of the army for the year ending June

The Senate adjourned.

Act for the relief of David Watson.

Act for the relief of the representatives of in, Hamlin, Hale, Harlan, ssee, King, Pugh, Rice, Sew-Henry King, deceased.

Protection to the Transit Routes.—A message ons. Smith. Stuart, Trumwas received from the President of the Unite Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Green, Hammond, Hunter, American citizens and interests in the Central and South American States.

Mr. Benjamin said there was a bill now on Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid,

the calendar authorizing the President of the United States to use the public forces of the United States in the cases therein specified, and he preferred to take up that bill at once, and g been readed to postpone it, in order to ar and diplomatic appropriaact upon it. He was unwilling that any responalve having arrivedcalled up the unfinished busi

withstanding these repeated calls of the Presi-dent, (which seem to suggest that he has in-formation that makes him fear an attack upon red to postpone that bill, which curred on the motion of Mr. the up the appropriation bill. Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis trick, Green, Gwin, Hammond power to make war without first obtaining the assent of Congress; and the passage of this bill would transfer to him the power of making war n. Johnson of Arkansas, Ke Mallory, Mason, Pierce, Reid,

Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chanark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Doug-Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale n, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Tennes-king, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—

The Senate accordingly proceeded to the accordingly proceeded to the background approic consideration of the blu matic expenses for consular and diplomatic expenses bronnent for the year ending June 30,

ur diplomatic and consular system.

Pugh explained the provisions of his the bill making appropriations to facil-acquisition of Cuba by negotiation. andler addressed the Senate in oppo-the bill. With a bankrupt Treasury, t national works in the Northwest goto deay, with a large and increasing naid det, this proposition to give the Presithirt millions was starting. They had
postly internal improvements; none for
table fillipsed. This thirty millions was
intended to they Cuba, for that was known

vested with the power to send the land and vested with the power to send the land and savel forces abroad, and land troops wherever he may please. Whenever ambition or any other unworthy passion might prompt him, he might involve this country in a disastrous war with England or France, and we might perhaps behold the humilitating spectacle of the flag of the United States trodden under foot by a powish officials, but the the United States trodden under foot by a pow-erful nation, and the American Congress shrinkwas badly damaged in the on of plunder was gone, for ing from its defence. Our fathers gave the Executive no such power; and if it was now necessary to go further than our fathers went, to steal. A new issue was to from past wrong doings, past that fact only marks the decadence of the peo-ple. He would restrict the power to the single case that might be known to exist. He would prefer to bear such ills as arise from the im-bill was provide allacions hope that this would case that might be known to exist. He would prefer to bear such ills as arise from the improper treatment of our citizens abbad, and delay in obtaining justice, rather than surrendelay in obtaining justice, Forty Cubas and three hunollars for a corruption fund the Democratic party from that

ated the Cubabill, contending and at the same time not injuri-that the proper method for its s by purchase; that this country purchase; that this country ay for it; and that the preserved to open and conduct the spoke of the natural advancemented that its command of the Union, (Mr. John Cochrane, of New John Cochrane, of N pay for it; and that the presand contended that its command Mexico, the control of which goed to this country, made its ation of the bill making appropriations for the dispersable to the future prosper

The Recruiting Service. The pending question being the amendment of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, to reduce the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the recruiting moved that the Senate adjourn sagreed to by a vote of yeas 14, ned the consideration of the service to ninety thousand dollars, it was taken, diplomatic bill, but adjourned

and decided in the negative. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, to strike out the whole approropriation Bill .- On motion priation, it was decided in the negative. Brevet Compensation,—Mr. Faulkner moved that the appropriation for the pay of the army be reduced thirteen thousand dollars, for the Missouri, after the adoption of ing general debate on the subideration at three o'clock to-day, it into Committee of the Whole the Union, (Mr. John Cochrane, purpose of cutting off the pay and emoluments attached to the brevet rank. Rejected—yeas 45, nays 80.

Extra Rations.—Mr. Faulkner then moved in the chair,) and proceeded to

of the biil making appropriato reduce the appropriation of \$98,434.50 for commutation of officers' subsistence in the sum of \$60,000, being the amount required for extra rations to those in command of extra upport of the army for the year feuded the Administration and party from the charge of extrav-Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved to amend the ducting the Government, replying speech of Mr. Garnett, of Viramendment by adding to the item, "and the sum of \$60,000, which is taken from the amount estimated for the commutation of offi-

Mr. Granger, of New York, re-

the Committees .- Mr. Letcher, of

upon the expenditures of the Gen-ment, the charge of extravagance

States were independent and in their limits in reference to all extra rations allowed to commandants of mili-A resolution was ordered by an endment as a on the President of the United States, in the Mr. Faulkner accepted the amendment as a name form, for copies of all correspondence gated to the General Governprotected by the Constitution modification of his own; which was then agreed to.

Reduction in Horses.—Mr. Faulkner next

Mr. Horatio J. Perry, Secretary of Legation at sovereign against the world nment at Wash-Reduction in Horses.—Mr. Faulkner next moved to reduce the appropriation of \$1,840,000 for supplies in the Quartermaster's Department, in the sum of \$400,000, for the purpose of reducing the number of horses in that department, by refusing to appropriate a sufficient sum for their forage; which was agreed to.

Reduction in Laborers.—Mr. Faulkner also Reduction in Laborers.—Mr. Faulkner also for the resolution, and asked that it should be for the resolution, and asked that it should be nst that at Paris, London, or St. Of the extent of that sovereignty d the same right to judge that the ent posssessed to judge of its Thus far they were equal. He from the resolutions of 1798, to Jefferson had enunciated this he people of the United States

sum for their forage; which was agreed to.

Reduction in Laborers.—Mr. Faulkner also moved to reduce the appropriation of \$500,000, for the purpose of the overy person within her she maintained her promises, tations as she ought to do, she power on earth to come within take a man back to be made at the amendment by adding the words. "and the mendment by adding the words." and the mendment by adding the words. "and the referred to the Committee on Finance. rty to every person within her It she maintained her promises, ke a man back to be made a United States, and it promised ty to all within her jurisdiction e claims allegiance. She had an e claims allegiance. She had ar

the amendment by adding the words, "and the amount shall be deducted from the amount estimated for the pay of laborers in the Quarterimated for the pay of laborers in the Quarterion of the United States, and ished that right nor sur

appropriations for consider an appropriation of consider the vote by which modification of his own; which was then adopted.

Another Investigating Committee,—Mr. Nichanother Investigating Committee,—Mr. Nichanother Investigating that he rose to a question.

Another Investigating Committee,—Mr. Nichanother Investigating Committee C Another Investigating Committee,—Mr. Nichof the Supreme Court.

Whereas in the correspondence of the New
Committees.—Mr. Letcher, of
ing to the arguments that had
in the expenditures of the Genit, the charge of extravagance
if the Administration, and the
implied that in the correspondence of the Committee on Accounts of
the Committee on Accounts of
the Supreme Court.

Whereas in the correspondence of the New
York Paily Times, signed S., under date of
the 15th Fehruary, 1859, as also in the correspondence of other papers, it is charged that a
member of the Committee on Accounts of this
alaries and compensation of all other officers
the bill was passed.

The motion was agreed to, and also the vote
which it was ready to fight the first section, and also the vote
the first section, that the
first section, and the
salaries provided for in this section, and the
salaries and compensation of all other officers
alaries and compensation of all other officers
because of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brown gave notice that if he could get the
the floor to-morrow he intended to say a few
words, addressed especially to the Northern
Democrats, whom he particularly requested to be
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Democrats, whom he particularly requested to be
heading a provise to the first section, and the
salaries and compensation of all other officers
because of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Simmons
of the Island bit was passed.

The was left of the the

omy in Congress, contended that sponsibility rested not only upon rty, but on the opposition as well. I that, if certain committees be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate said charge or charges, said committee to report before the close of the present session of Congress.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, providing that foreign ministers, consuls, &c., shall be paid in the countries to which they are accredited. ic duties held their regular charged the duties prescribed

Mr. Mason said this bill had been on the calendar a long time, and in the regular order of business it would not be reached this session.

Mr. Bayard considered the question one of great importance, but was not willing to have it interfere with the regular course of business.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, said the message which they were not already aware of. The president said, in his message, that he could not be constitutionally or profitably enough the regular course of business.

The president said, in his message, that he could not be constitutionally or profitably enough the regular course of business.

The president said, in his message, that he could not be constitutionally or profitably enough the regular course of business.

The president said, in his message, that he could not be constitutionally or profitably enough the regular course of business.

The president said, in his message, that he could not be constitutionally or profitably enough the present bill? sibility should rest upon him, if, during the re-cess of Congress, it should turn out that, not-

and preserving peace.

Mr. Fessenden said that last year we gave the President power to send the naval forces against Paraguay. Having succeeded in getting that power, the President now asks to have power granted him to make war or commence

expenses June 30, modifyof his ion on sider faciln.
ppoury, good and the operation of the contemplated by the Constitution. Mr. D. proceeded to say that he would not confer this power for a single case, but for all eases—for the present Executive and his successors, no matter what their politics might be.

Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President had called the attention of Congress to this matter. He believed the President ought to have and must have the highway to our Pacific possessions kept constantly open. In order to do that, we must necessarily repose confidence in the Executive, for unless we put this power in his hands, we fail to accomplish the objects contemplated by the Constitution. Mr. D. proceeded to say that he would not confer this power for a single case, but for all eases—for the present Executive and his successors, no matter what their politics might be.

Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President to as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green Gwin, Houston, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, and Ward—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Mallory, Pearse
but for all eases—for the present Executive and his successors, no matter what their politics might be.

Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President to keep the sake, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green Gwin, Houston, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, and Ward—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Crittendon, Drome, Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Mallory, Pearse
Seward, Shields, Simmons, Toombs, Trumms, Joya and Student Provided Health Provided Health Provided Health Provided Health Provided Health Provided Health Provi

TRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, duty of the Committee on Public Expenditures House that the subject should be thoroughly Mr. Simmons accepted the amendment as a sifted, demanded the control of the several Depart.

SENATE.

Pension Bill.—Mr. Clay, from the Com tee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill construed to interfere with the disbursement of the Abuse of Representatives granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in Indian wars during that period, submitted an elaborate report on the subject; which was read.

[The committee think this bill invandament of the President.]

The committee think this bill invandament of the President.

The bill was then passed—yeas 35, mays 23.

On motion by Mr. Slidell, the Senate then In thain wars during that period, submitted an elaborate report on the subject; which was read.

[The committee think this bill inexpedient and unwise, whether considered in relation to those who must bear its burdens in taxation or may enjoy its bounties in pensions; they therefore recommend that the Senate should not pass the hill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 30, nays 43. On motion by Mr. Slidell, the Senate then proceeded to the further consideration of the bill making appropriations to facilitate the activation of cuba by negotiation.

Mr. Mason proposed the following as a substitute for the bill, and it was ordered to be writted.

were large ones; and he did not choose to divest Congress of the power placed in its hands by the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President

Mr. Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President

While the above bill was under considera-

tion, Mr. Slidell made an unsuccessful attempt to take up the Cuba bill—yeas 5, nays 46.

HOUSE.

to meet one from the Senate, on the disagree-ing votes of the two Houses on the Indian ap-

opriation bill.

The army appropriation bill was further con

proviso was adopted restricting army officers,

when acting as disbursing agents, on the pain of dismissal, from using the public credit in ad-

vance of appropriations, unless under an order from the President of the United States, and

the mileage allowance to officers was reduced

to five cents a mile. On Mr. Faulkner's motion, the item for army transportation was reduced from \$3,490,000 to \$3,000,000. Mr. F.

made an ineffectual motion to increase the ap-

propriation for the manufacture of arms from \$250,000 to \$400,000, the amount originally

stimated for. The items for repairs and im-rovements and new machinery at the armories

ere stricken out. After considering various other amendments

the bill was reported from the Committee, and

Monday, February 21, 1859.

SENATE.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bell, calling

appropriations for consular and diplomatic

the House adjourned.

A committee of conference was appointed,

to examine into the state of the several Departments, look not only to the expenditures of both Houses, but the expenditures at the other end of the avenue, and report whether or not they

Saturday, February 19, 1859.

On motion by Mr. Siden, the bit was amended by adding to the section restriction expenditures to the objects specified in the bit (Mr. Hunter's amendment) the following:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall construed to interfere with the disbursement

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHIN

mintary branch of the Government at the present time with that needed at former periods was most unfair and unjust. Even the army itself had increased from fifteen regiments—three of them mounted—to nineteen, five of which were mounted and in the field.

The bill was further debated, and the House then adjourned.

Friday, February 18, 1859.

SENATE.

Private Bills.—On motion by Mr. Iverson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate shall take a recess, daily, from the Eventary take the Senate shall take a recess, daily, from the Eventary take the Senate shall take a recess, daily, from the Eventary take the Senate shall take a recess, daily, from the Eventary to the United States, may render necessary, it is deemed sufficient at present only to declare that whenever it shall seem fit to Spain to transfer the island, the United States will be propriety and ultimate necessity of acquiring the island of Cuba by the United States. That, whilst refraining at this time from any committal as to future measures which circumstances, whether affecting the peaceful relations of the two countries or the safety of the United States will be made. The following as a subther before the bill and it was ordered to be printed:

\*\*Resolved, dvc.\*\* That Congress fully approves the policy in the message of the President receive in the policy in the message of the President resolution changing the hour of meeting from any committal as to future measures which circumstances, whether affecting the present only to declare that whenever it shall seem fit to Spain to transfer the island, the United States will be prepared to receive it on terms that shall be made. The following as a subther to be defined in the field.

\*\*The War Power.\*\*—Mr. Mason said he felt it his duty, in view of the special message received from the President yesterday, to call up the motion to consider the bill to autho motion to consider the bill to authorize the President of the United States to use the public forces of the United States in the cases therein specified.

Mr. Doolittle would feel it his duty, if this bill should be taken up, to express his views, and to express them fully, upon the important questions involved in that bill.

Mr. Toombs saw no new and sudden existence of the control of the united States in the cases therein of the United States, this Government can never remain neutral under any European or other policy which should separate Cuba from the dominion of Spain in favor of any foreign Power.

Mr. Collamer addressed the of the policy which should separate Cuba from the dominion of Spain in favor of any foreign Power.

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Mr. Collamer addressed the obth countries, and for a fair equivalent. And that, because of the policy of Mexico, and more especially because of the position in connection with the House Committee to investigate the allege destruction in connection with the House Committee on Accounts, consists of Messrs. Nicholf, Winslow, Eustis, Whitely, and Clark the United States, this Government can never remain neutral under any European or other policy which should separate Cuba from the dominion of Spain in favor of any foreign and the Mexico, and more est committee to investigate the allege destruction in connection with the House Committee on Accounts, consists of Messrs. Nicholf, Winslow, Eustis, Whitely, and Clark the United States, and the State

Mr. Collamer addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Collamer addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Heretofore all our statesmen by the concurred in the announcement that so long as Cuba remained in the hands of Spain, and the opening of the session, and his special message only repeated now his previous recommendations. He presumed that Congress knew how to discharge its duties, and intended to discharge them; and he preferred to go on with the regular business.

Mr. Collamer addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Heretofore all our statesmen by the finding are to be settled on a growth representation. Now it is proposed to establish a new doctrine, found on an alleged law of growth represented to be imperative on "great nations" like England, charge them; and he preferred to go on with the regular business.

Mr. Collamer addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Heretofore all our statesmen by the lands of spain, we had no reason for apprehension. Now it is proposed to establish a new doctrine, found on an alleged law of growth represented to be imperative on "great nations" like England, France, Russia, and the United States. The texample of monarchical aggression and conquest is held up as the justification of a similar to be provided with schools, farms, how they are to be provided with schools, farms, means ceivilization.

Example of what of the liding the ladge of land, The Indians are to be settled on a distance of land, The Indians are to be settled on a distance of land, The Indians are to be settled on a distance of land, The Indians are to be settled on a distance of land, The Indians are to be land, The Indians are to be the lands of land, The Indians are to be land, The Indians are to have lands in the lands of land, The Indians are to have lands in the lands of land, The Indians are to have lands in the lands of land, The Indians are to have lands in the lands of land, The Indians are to have lands in the lands of land, The Indians are to have lands in the la formation that makes him lear an attack upon the persons or property of American citizens employed in peaceful passge over that transit, these threatened evils should overtake us. He moved that all prior orders be postponed, and that bill taken up.

Mr. Seward objected to giving the President power to make war without first obtaining the necessity for urging this bill. There were other bills, among them the homestead bill, which he regarded fully as important as any bill to enable the Executive to make war.

Mr. Shields regarded this as the most important are; but they had already the Cuba bill and the appropriation bill, and he was opposed to calling up this third measure, and have them all jostling each other in the struggle for precedence, from day to day. He was opposed, also, to transferring such a power as this from Congress to the Executive.

civil institutions nor by their acquiescence in the principles of religious liberty.

The pending bill, if adopted, would have for its inevitable effect, in Mr. Collamer's judgment, to raise into new prominence two subjects of long standing and sometimes acrimonious controversy. He alluded to Slavery and the influx, of foreigners into our country. If the Northern people were properly opposed to the repeal of our laws against the foreign slave trade, how could they be expected to acquiesce in a measure with the library of the standard of

erely for the sake of restoring some fancied pullibrium. This was not an idle discussion.

If the bill should only pass the Senate, it would give Spain to see that there was a destiny in the future progress of this country, to which she

must submit. Cuba, he admitted, was not now

for sale, for money, and the disinclination of Spain to sell the island was increasing every

We were further from acquiring

sland to-day, than we were twenty years ago.

possession of that island would ultimately be-come a necessity, and Calhoun himself had

really advocated the policy of acquisition.

This country was abundantly able to purchase Cuba. The people of that island could

alone pay a large portion of the purchase money. He compared the Gulf of Mexico to a demijohn upon its side, the neck being the narrow strait between Florida and Cuba. Six war

steamers could completely block up the neck,

effectually hemming in our vast Gulf commerce

Such a position as this could not be overlooked. Britain had planted her cannon on every avail-

able rock around the Gulf. The declarations

of statesmen, to the effect that this Governmen

national weakness, and of Spain's strength; the

case is now entirely different. If Spain were to

lose Cuba, she would fall from her high posi-tion at once; and England and France seek to

maintain her in the possession of the island, solely from motives of hostility to this country. He counselled speedy action on the subject

of Cuba, because he believed there was a delibe

ate intention on the part of Spain to turn Cuba

into a second San Domingo; in other words, to liberate every slave imported since 1818.

He appealed to Senators to save Cuba from

accept of Cuba if Slavery were abolished?

ich a fate. Mr. Fessenden inquired if the Senator would

Mr. Mallory replied that he would not. The

effect of emancipation would be a general mas-sacre, which would last ten or fifteen years

and we should then be obliged to take the island

by force. He spoke of the Spanish Government over Cuba, as the most despotic and tyrannical

in the world. The law was merely the will and

caprice of the Captain General. The people of Cuba merited our respect, and our confidence

and support. He spoke of the corruption of the Cuban officials, the tyranny to which the

The army appropriation bill was passed by a vote of 116 to 93, most of the amendments made in Committee having been concurred in.

The motion of Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania,

is content that Cuba shall remain in the hands

of Spain, were all uttered in the days of our

Nevertheless, he believed that con

Sebastian, Slidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward, and | ment for their importation would be enhanced

Yulee—31.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then the price of slaves in that island should have advanced from the present rate to the average value of slaves in our country? If, when slaves in Cuba were worth \$500 per head, ten thousand were annually smuggled into the

of our present diplomatic representation. The island, how many would be surreptitiously imbill was finally so amended in this respect as to ported when their value had risen to \$1,000 per

Sidered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner, and modified by Mr. Pendleton, was adopted, reducing the appropriation for the construction of barracks, &c. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, made an ineffectual motion to strike out the item of cuba was a necessary consequence of the accuracy of the property of th

\$700,000 for the construction of barracks, &c.
On motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a
proviso was adopted restricting army officers.

by the blored people of the North to proceed to Afric to make selection of a location for a settlem nt, are in this city, soliciting aid for the enterprise. These persons bring with them highly fattering testimonials from men of position in New York and Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that they will meet with a patient hearing and Eberal aid, since their movement is one of great importance to their race.—National Intelligencer.

The receipts of the Treasury last week were one million five hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. The amount on deposit is nine million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars. Net balance, four million eight hundred and aeven thousand dollars. -

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

THE NEWEST FEATURES OF THE WAR QUESom our foreign files by the America, at Boston, we perceive that the continental Peace prospects and indications of hostilities the nately sway the balance of opinion.

The Exopositions of England to Austria.—

in the Paris correspondence of the In s, of Brussels, an amplification of the riter it would appear that England is war, considering the sacrifices she d to make in order to pacify India.
therefore, has proposed to France,

termine on a complete revision of the Govern-

rope into confusion, to arrest the course of in

France is concerned, there is no just cause of offence against Austria. \* \*

The Emperor of the French has been

ought in his own trap. He occupies Rome, but his occupation gives him no power of con-trol over the Government, because the Pope is

in no degree moved by the threat of abandon-ing him to the mercies of his justly-incensed subjects, well knowing that if the French should

withdraw from one side of his capital, the Austrians would enter it on another. Thus the Emperor of the French is placed in the painful

position of being responsible for misgovern-ment he cannot control, and appearing to sup-port by armed force injustice which he is un-

an unjust retribution for the original seizure

of Rome, and it is not unnatural that Austria

should enjoy the embarrassment arising from a step taken avowedly for the purpose of coun-

is, however, a dangerous one. The entertainment is, however, a dangerous one. France is in a position in Rome which she can neither maintain with henor nor retreat from with safety, unless assisted by the good offices of Austria.

It is Austria alone which stands between the Roman people and the improvement of their Government. If she joined France in her re-

prevent. We cannot say that this is

The Position of Austria and France.-We

Monday,) to suspend the in to introduce a bill to pro-ment of outstanding Treasury place on the 25th of January; and it is on the 27th of the following January that her Royal Highness becomes a mother."

Oakland, Powhatan, and Pocahontas factories, whose machinery is still idle." ports, ome up as the first busine till having been read, the days not sustained by a two-

Count de Cy, a Russian nobleman, has been deprived of his rank and decorations, prohibited from holding any public office, and condemned to a heavy fine, for ill-treating an up-

LATER FROM HAVANA .- New York, Feb. 20.

The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 15th inst., went ashore this morndates to the 15th inst., went ashore this more than a progress was made dates to the 15th inst., went ashore this more than a property of a pilot. The passengers and mails were brought pilot. The passengers and mails were brought and the property of the to this city this evening in a pilot boat. The steamer is tight, and has \$280,000 in specie on board, and a valuable cargo. Three tugs have gone to her assistance.

She brings no political news of interest.

Sugar was brisk, and holders were firm at ten
rials for No. 12.

or Kansas.—The Committee of Ways have authorized the chairman to reproviding for the taking of the central and against a branch mint in New York. LATER FROM HAYTI .- Holmes's Hole, Feb. 18 The schooner Abbie Frost, from Jacmel, January 30, arrived here this afternoon, and reports affairs at that place all quiet. The excitement attending the revolution had passed away, and business had revived to its former briskand business had revived to its former Drisk-ness. Coffee was coming in freely from the coast and the interior.

The most enthusiastic demonstrations fol-lowed the abdication of the Emperor Soulouque.

The Governor of Jacmel, one of Suolouque's

The Governor of Jacmel, one of Suolouque's officials, had been deposed.

The new Government repealed the exorbitant export duty on coffee, which is no less than one-fourth of the whole quantity shipped. An exemination of the formula of the state Taxas with Yancton Indians.—By the treaty re only ratified between the United States and the Dacotah band of Yancton Indians, this Government obtains about ten millions of acres of land. The Indians are to be settled on a stable land are to have lands in severexamination of the finances, however, obliged it to restore the old duty, to the serious disap-pointment of the merchants, who were certain of its repeal.

BRITISH SUBSIDY TO GALWAY ATLANTIC CABLE. - St. John's, N. F., Feb. 19 .-The tenor of private advices, received per Prince Albert, render it certain that the British Government will grant a subsidy of one hun-Steamer Company.

Mr. Henley, chief electrician of the Atlantic

Cable Company, has arrived here, with batteries and instruments, to commence operations with them on this end of the cable.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.—The latest advices AFWS FROM PARAGUAY.—The latest advices from South America are dated at Montevideo on the 20th, and at Buenos Ayres on the 30th, of December. The frigate Sabine, flag ship of the Paraguay fleet, with the steamers Harriet Lane, Water Witch, Fulton, and storeship Supply, arrived in the river Plata on the 20th of that month. Commissioner Bowlin was preparing to go up to Asuncion in the Fulton. If prevented, hostilities would ensue; but the general impression was, that Lopez would arrange all differences with him, amicably. The report ian authorities had offered to mediate between the United States and Paraguay, and that the offer had been accepted, is said to be a hoax. Neither the commander of our squadron nor with Nicaragua, terminating the Mosquito prothe commission sent out to Paraguay have authority to accept the mediatory services of any

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

DECREASE OF SLAVES IN MISSOURI.-A late ing on in Missouri as regards the relative pro-portion between the white and colored popula-

of slaves to the South.

One of the causes set down for this emigration, or driving, rather, of slaves to the South, is a general conviction that white labor is more profitable in Missouri than slave labor.

Another cause mentioned by the Advucate, for the decrease of slaves, is the insecurity of that species of preperty. The stampedes of slaves are of frequently occurrence. The St. Louis papers are filled with advertisements of runaway slaves, with accompanying rewards for

COMPLETION OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. Joseps Ralleoad.—We learn, by way of St.
Louis, that the last rail on the above road was
laid down on Saturday last, and that the cars
will probably commence running over the enrt of Vienna will coming use anough the Court of Vienna will seriously reflect before entering on a war in which she will have France and Piedmont for adversaries, with the assent of Europe on their side. The French army, fighting for the establishment in Italy of an order of things more in road will entirely change the line of travel be-tween this city and the Missouri river. Instead of going by the roundabout way of St. Louis, travellers will pass over the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road, to the latter place; ther twenty miles by steamer to Hannibal, and then by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad to the harmony with the wants and wishes of its in-Missouri. The entire distance from Chicago the approbation and assent of Russia and England. In that case, the war would be confined to Italy, and would have a specific object artificially, and would have a specific object artificially, and would have a specific object artificially. four days over the St. Louis route. A large ranged beforehand. The Daily News, observportion of the emigration to Pike's Peak doubtless pass over this road. on the statement in the *Independance*, is disposed to believe the consent of Austria

will easily be obtained to any discussion of the terms on which her Italian dominions should be relinquished, and less than this would not satisfy the eager expectations now aroused in which her italian dominions should be relinquished, and less than this would not satisfy the eager expectations now aroused in the eager expectations. satisfy the eager expectations now aroused in ltaly by the attitude of championship which Victor Emanuel, confident in the support of 40 years old, at \$920; Austin, 34 years old, and Victor Binanuel, confident in the support of this powerful ally, has assumed.

Various Rumors.—We'hear of political arrests at Milan, but details are wanting. A Berlin letter says, it is fully confirmed that fresh in letter says, it is fully confirmed that fresh control to the same of the same negotiations have been opened respecting the Danube navigation question. It adds, that the Governments of France, Russia, and Englaud, had addressed identical communications to the Cabinet of Vienna, pressing for the speedy regulation of the matter. A revolution is, we are told, inapending in the free city of Hamburg—

Also, the following slaves belonging to the Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis's Pair Also, the following slaves belonging to the Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis's Pair Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis's Pair Cholera, Cholera,

told, impending in the free city of Hamburg—
the heads of the first families having met to deestate of the late R. F. Ford: Simon, 19 years old, at \$1,500; Obe, 24 years old, at \$1,450; Vira, 33 years old, at \$1,190; George Ann, 16 The Position of Austria and France.—We have felt it our duty, from time to time, to protest to the utmost of our power against the attitude which France has, since the heginning of the year, seen fit to assume in reference to Italy. We have pointed out how futile were the pretexts on which she thought fit to throw all Europe into confusion, to arrest the course of in-

dustry, and to threaten us, it may be too truly, with the calamities of a causeless and bloody war. We have shown that, at least so far as GENERAL WALKER.—The Mobile papers announce, in grandiioquent terms, General Walker's public reception into the bosom of the Catholic Church in the Cathedral of Mobile. Now, there is one part of the conduct of Aus- The General was educated as a Presbytcrian. tria which it is impossible to regard without serious disapprobation. It is perfectly notorious that the Emperor of the French feals a follows: follows: sincere anxiety for some improvement in the government of the Papal States—an anxiety "But the most striking feature of the scene

which, during the last year, has been much quickened by the apprehension of a second attempt similar to the desperate enterprise of Orsini. The Emperor of the Franch has been to the instructions of those to whom, it is claimed, God has committed the authority of is Church and the dispensation of his Go Oh! John H. Story, a Locafaca editor in Minnesota, was personally punished the other day for a libel on a brother editor. There are two

sides to every Story, and one of John's has beekicked.—Prentice. COTTON FACTORIES IN MARYLAND .- The Bai timore Price Current furnishes a table of the cotton factories in Maryland, showing the daily consumption of raw cotton to be nearly fift and pounds, of the value of over six the

sand dollars—operating 67,500 spindles, and 1,737 looms. The large amount of cotton-duck, and other heavy goods made, explains the paucity of looms. It adds:

"The capital invested in these various proporties is about 1 "The capital invested in these various properties is about three millions of dollars, and the value of their annual product, at present price of manufactured goods, is about three and a half million dollars. Nine of these properties are corporations—the balance of them belong-ing to individuals.

"During the last five years, the manufactur-

monstrances, they must be immediately at-tended to, for the Pope well knows that, unless supported by some external Power, his reign "During the last five years, the manufacturwould be of very short duration.—London
Times, Jan. 20.

The Princess Frederick William.—The
London Star says, the Princess Frederick William and the new-born Prince are doing well,
and adds: "Exactly twelve months ago, the
newspapers were filled with the accounts of the
marriage of the Princess Royal of England.
That marriage, as will be remembered, took

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Count de Cv. a Russian poblomer has been a compared to Tuesday, February 22, 1859.

The following is from a letter in the London Flour, Howard Street - \$6.00 @ 0.00 ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The following is from a fetter.

Times:

"The survey of the Atlantic and great western line, which is intended to complete a new and unbroken broad gauge route from New York to St. Louis, by the construction of a link of three hundred and seventy-eight miles between the New York and Eric and western roads, had It is not at all probable that a Russian nobleman would be permitted to shoot a schoolmaster with impunity.

It is not at all probable that a Russian nobleman would be permitted to shoot a schoolmaster with impunity.

to St. Louis, by the construction of a link of
three hundred and seventy-eight miles between
the New York and Eric and western roads, had
been completed by Mr. Kennard, of London
and varieties of and very favorably reported upon. There are two other routes to the West, both of which pay Oats, Maryland and Virginia largely, although they have disadvantages of elevation, and of interruption of gauge, from which the new line will be free. The opposition of the control of tion to its construction has therefore been severe, but the statements brought against it do not appear to have been borne out."

A gas-illuminated car went through from New York by the midnight train on Wednesday night over the Worcester route. During the nine P. over the Workster butter During the nine hours occupied in the trip, only ten cents worth of gas was consumed, and the car was lighted up as brilliantly as a parlor. It was deemed by the passengers to be a luxurious improve-ment, altogether worthy of general adoption for the benefit of the travelling public. The gas metre, holding the required quantity of the subtle fluid, is placed underneath the car, from which pipes supply a jet at either end of the in-

FLOODS IN THE WEST.—Cincinnati, Feb. 20. Incessant rains occurred throughout the West last week, causing a great flood in the Ohio river. There is now fifty three feet of water in the channel, and the water is still rising at the rate of a foot every hour.

Cincinnati, Feb. 21, P. M.—The river now

has a height of about fifty-five feet, and is sta-tionary. No train has left here on the Ohio and Mississippi road to-day. Passengers are taken to Aurora by the boat. IRON VESSELS OF WAR. - Philadelphia, Feb. Rye Flour

20.—A memorial signed by the iron men of Philadelphia, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania, will soon be presented to Con-Wheat, red Wheat, red gress, praying the passage of bill for the construction of national vessels built of American iron. It is already signed by the leading members of the trade, and if time permits will be presented with fifty thou-sand signers before the adjournment of Con-

almshouse, died yesterday. The Mayor never before had so many applications. The salary is six hundred dollars. Dr. James E. Morgan, of the seventh ward, is appointed to fill the Pork, Prime

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR McCulluch-Cause of region ere long.

It is reported in well-informed quarters that

TERS, &c.—Boston, Feb. 21.—The schooner Richmond, from Boston for Baltimore, remains ashore at Newport. Two lighter loads had been taken out, but the sea is too rough to-day to

ESCAPE OF TWENTY-ONE PRISONERS FROM Newcastle Jail. — Newcastle, Delaware, Feb. 21.—On Friday night, twenty-one prisoners, confined in jail at this place for various crin effected their escape. Among them were the two O'Neills and Dougherty, who were serving out a term of imprisonment for murder; Robinson, sentenced to death for committing a rape on Jane Norris; and Samuel Turner, his accomplice, who was awaiting his trial on the same charge. The sheriff summoned a large posse, and, after scouring the country around

Died in Columbus, Objo, Thursday, the 17th inst., after a few hours illness, Miss ALICE . CHASE, sister of Governor Chase, aged fifty two

The deceased had been a resident of Colon ous only only a few months, but during that brief period her amiable virtues had endeared her to many friends. Active in good works, earnest in deeds of charity, her consistent Chris tian life gave evidence of that strong and abiding faith in the Saviour, whose sure fruit

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall ee God."

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Mrs. Lucreus Mott, the celebrated Quaker lady, wi preach on Sunday next, morning and afternoon in the

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis's Pa Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote, which seld fails if applied in its early symptons. No family should be applied in its early symptons. The stain on linen from the use of Pain Killer is easi

Late Missionary in Burmah Sold by Druggista and all dealers in family medicine. For sale in Washington by William Rallantyne, book seller, Seventh street,

4 THE FREE AND EASY DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD. Agents for the United State

THE FREE AND FASY DRESS RELIEF is as a saine article digarrated in Harper's Magazina by pase 3.2. Says Harper: "A novel and excingly useful article, designed to relieve the present the burden of the distance." party, page yes, Says mapper: A nover and exceedingly useful article, designed to relieve the person frince, it will be burden of the skirt. The weight of this, it will need, its born by the projecting fender, that is sustaination in hips by netted pasts." It removes all the injust pressure and discom out of the skirts from the washing the weater to breathe speak, sit or walk, free and easy, which, whilmthat her peak, sit or walk, free and easy, which, whilmthat her the apparent size of the wairi star, it imparts to dress the line of heauty. "The value," sava Godey, it this invention, in a hyteinic point of view, can have be overrated. It is applicable to every description strit."

be overrated. It is applicable to every description of skrit."

It will be seen, that all that is required to unite this at ticle with the clegant Adjustibe Bustle is, to pass the strines by which it is expanded, through a loop attache to the back part of the Dress Relief, and to attach to the band of the skirt in front; thus removing all pressur of the strings and the band from the person.

The Dress Relief is put on and taken off together with the skirts, when united to them. Suspender buttons at attached for the use of persons who prefer to divide the underson of the skirts between the shou ders and the hip In case persons should be unable to obtain the Dres Relief at the stores, is any place in the United States Canada.

Messrs. Ubsdell, Peirson, Lake, & Co.

dress, the size of each article may be varied six inche it weighs from 2 to 4, cunces.

The Dress Relief has been fully tested, having be adopted by the first ladies of the country, and receive their unanimous approval. The reduction of price not places it within the reach of all.

The Dress Relief Co., Providence, R. I., desire the acdresses of manufacturers of skirts and dealers in them also, specimen numbers of all.

n the United States and Canada, with terms for adve TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN having been restored health in a few days, after many years of gre lervous suffering, is wiling to assist ologay ay sendifice) on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the a because address a conv of the prescription wad. Dire

Hay, Timothy . Bacon, Shoulders Lard, in barrels

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 22, 1956 Flour, State brands, extra 5.85 3.75 3.70 Wheat, red . Corn, yellow Timothy Seed 13.30 Wool, Fleece, com

Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of cheeking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which is the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, it neglected, soon attack; the Lungs. "Brown's Bromehia."

bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tent-cous phlegm-" Brown's Bronchial Troches will in some

CATABRI —A form of Chronic Throat Disease, commiting in inflammation, which begins behind and a little
above the palate, and extends up into the nose. "Brown's

INFLUENZA -The great and sudden changes of our imate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Broaching refections. Experience having proved that simple, reme-tices often act speedily and certainly when taken in the surfy stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Trockes," or Lozenges, let the Influza, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat, be ever so slight is by this precaution a more serious attack may be

te approach of which is often so insicious us searcely of attract notice—an increase of Mucus, and a sense of reaccomenees and loss of power in the Throat, after table speaking or singing. It arises from cell or ary-austal exertion of the voice. These incipient sympt mo-re allayed by using Brown's Bronchiai Troches, which Hoarseness. HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT -This unpleasent and

painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exercion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by ellow-ing one or two of "Erowa's Bronshial Troches," or Cough youges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, sing ers and Public Speakers will find them of particular ad

rom this disorder. Hoar suess, or other affections of the Chest, having a southing influence, assisting expectors, tion, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a sense of sufficiation so common with this

ght, great relief will be experienced by taking at bed me one or two of Troches, which will insure case Public Speakers and Singers.

he taken as freely as requisite for clearing and "Pre eminently the first and best."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER "I recommend their use to Public Speakers. REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK

REV. H W. WARREN, BOSTON. Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs. DR. J. F. W LANE, BOSTON " A simple and elegant combination for Com DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON

Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. 636 THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH, NOW READY.

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BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

This serial, began in the December manber of the Atlantic, has been received with universal favor, and bads fair to become the greatest work of the giffed novelist. Fin tield in new; for the New England of the last century is far away from the New Hagland of the last century is far away from the New Hagland of the last century is far away from the New Pagland of the last century is far away from the New Pagland of the last century is far away from the New Pagland of the Just century is far away from the New Pagland of the August and Sangher in the pages of the story and the pages of the story and the pages of the Sangher in the Pagland Sangher and the Sangher in the Sangher i BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

CLUBS.- For Ten Dollars, the publishers will send five opics of the Atlentic for one year, the subscribers to yay teir own postage.

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heant's address, a copy of the prescription used, he REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 1:6 Fulton brooklyn, New York.

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NEWSPAPERS

Messrs. Ubsdell, relieve, man, were, were your NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS, will send it to order on receipt of \$1, or for a very sag rior style, \$1.59. A person who measures 32 inch around the hips time the low the teps) will require the signor of or each 2 uncless more, one size larger, or No. 7; or for each 2 uncless more, one size larger, or cach 2 inches less, one size smaller. To insure a grant of the form to around the hips (just below the tops) will require No. 7: or for each 2 nuches more, one size large each 2 inches less, one size smaller To insure fit, and to cuit diversity of taste in giving form dress, the size of each article may be varied six

Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs . LORD NAPIER'S RECALL.—Major Ben McCulloch has just arrived, direct from Sonora, via Arizona, and predicts a general war in that Cheese Iron, Scotch, Pig Lime, Rockland

number of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, in referring to the change that is constantly going on in Missouri as regards the relative proportion between the white and colored population, says that scarcely a week passes away without witnessing the emigration of hundreds of slaves to the South.

Coughs.—The administration of medical preparations in the form of a Lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Lozenge, and sunk. She had a cargo of flour and provisions. The crew were sayed a cargo of flour and provisions. The crew were sayed.

nucceeded in capturing six of them—Robinson of Turner being mong the number.

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to

onehial Troches" have proved very efficacious in the roublesome complaint. No sufferer from Catarrh sho be without them. DEATH.

> ctually warded off. Bronchitis. BRONCHITIS, Clergyman's Sore Throat—A Chronic In-flammation of the small Mucous Glands connected with the Membranes which line the Throat and Windpipe,

if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced

Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness pro-duced by Colis. Rev. DANIEL WISE, late Editor of Zion's Herald. Whooping Cough. Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," of cough Lozenges, are efficacious with children laboring

Consumption.
In Consumption, Brown's Bronchial Troches will afford great relief. They promote Expectoration, and allay the backing Cough. For Asthmatic, Consumptive and ronic Coughs, which are more or less troublesome a

"Brown's Branchial Troches" contein ingredients ting specifically on the organs of the voice; they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Laryux, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, with r from cold or over-exertion of the "oice, and pro-luce a clear and distinct enunciation. Containing nothing that can injure the system, they

TERMS OF SUBSCI

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WASHINGTON

YOUNG KNIGHT

CHAPTER XVIII-Con An Anti-Slavery man may ha

ntly than a Slavery man nau feared that, through so

etinue of negroes at the Sou

this sable attendants, his peace

ful business might get wind, and

corted from the State at the S

hath happened aforetime

Massachusetts engaged in peace business, in the law-abiding, loy

of South Carolina. He

erefore, in shipping his charg

onduct, at Savannah, where I

lake, whom he had picked a

through North Carolina, were

and went on, retaining only the la

s he had ascertained from Cole

ce's papers, had been bought for

For Georgia, then, and old Be

Old Jake was not an un

anion, but he was a very gloo

lly seemed as if Jeremiah had

jus like to go an see whar dey

me, an tank 'ou for dat, mas'r.

used to livin wid ole Jake.

arn new ways. She not know

I'se, strong, an I reckone

did so! I'd like to see her

how, would so-maybe ma

Say a prayer—to be sure I w

e may find her well and hearty.

a good heart, old fellow!

"Reckon not. Allers had tro

own, widout borrowin on it-

lers will hab. Fus ole maus

-broke my heart a'most. (

nan he was, wid his rufflous s

rode out wid her coach an four-

yere mean common men; and c

fine an mighty high, but dey we

to dere people. High! dose

Hallo, Jake! 'de mas'r 'd sing

cheery, when he'd jump off his

oor, an see me a-bowin to h

ome nunch, an don forget to ta

fit's good, you cailess ole fello

tis she'd come a sailin down de was a gardenin in de garden-

ornin gown, jus like a white go 'good mornin, good Jake,' sl

viets, if you tank you can spare to an wash your hands an ask you Maus George, to fetch ou baby, bress his heart! when he trike out wid his dannies an chuckle an crow, an den ole nu

put on his cap an feaders, an de squall, an den I'd take him out

an try to look at her flowers; hab to come back to look at hi

was de purtiest. He war de pu he growed up such a splendifer man, tall, an straight, an likely, mas'r, I lubbed him better no

an sot more on her dan I did

"Den de ole masr's hoss de him ober a fibarred gate, an br so he die. Dat break ole mist

ie fore long. Den Maus Geo

Miss Constance, an go off an Peared like I done got shot moon't. Wish't I had. Den we

an bad times. De people all g

icked an 'sarbed it all de time

ire an brimstone on de ole pl lid so. Reckon 'twould, if de

ers says to de ole woman,

twenty-one, an den you'll see.' mer, I'd get a white man to to

mer, I'd get a white man to to fus ob June yet, an den I'd mi stick I kep; an I waited an w I got fourteen of em; an dei says I, 'we'll hab good news good purty mistis! An I ha dat Maus George he gib me me he rode away de last time; an de steamboat, for de bon-bon she liked, to hab all ready fo comed; but de nex ting was Ce

comed; but de nex ting was Corice comed instead ob her, as

an gone 'fore we knowed it."
"Miss Constance had not t

the trouble it would give yo

she got your letter, she was so

Jake looked conscience-stri "Didn' know no better. V

done you, without intending

taught you to write?

"No, I wouldn' l'arn den, spare de time. Dey war so

took advantage; tings 'ud get I had to be allers roun seein dis here, an dat dere. Miss (

larned me, de good little de heaben bless her."

"What! your last master's year? Could you learn at you "Yes, de little fibe-year-ome. Mighty proud she was to gib her a whole stewed puher ma. Took good while, young an I'se too ole. Boo

young, an I'se too ole. Bou young mistis long o' Betsy as Jake did not know his ag

he could not have been less told. Was Cato's learning G

period of life a greater achier You?" Could not you get some

trust strangers, mas'r.

He work extra, an get leabe
an pay six hunder dollar to
de Colonel to bug beef

it all an go off when dey cha-say a word about it; so when

onel to buy hesef; an

An Miss Conny, den I

softly; 'you can gader me a lets, if you tink you can spare

HERMAN:

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Federal Judiciary.

SPEECH OF HON. PHILEMON BLISS, OF OHIO, AN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 7, 1859. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said :

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said:
Mr. CHAIRMAN: Debate on the appropriation
bill for the judiciary having been closed, I am
driven to that exhaustless mine, the President's message, now under consideration. True
to his early instincts, he again appeals to the
Supreme Court, as authority for political opinions, and indirectly approves an old dogma, recently endorsed in the report of a Democratic
committee of my own Legislature, "that the de-MR. CHAIRMAN: Debate on the appropriation bill for the judiciary having been closed, I am driven to that exhaustless mine, the President's message, now under consideration. True to his early instincts, he again appeals to the Supreme Court, as authority for political opinions, and indirectly approves an old dogma, recently endorsed in the report of a Democratic committee of my own Legislature, "that the decisions of the Supreme Court, upon constitutional questions, must stand as a part of the instrument itself, until they are reversed." It is to combat that ultra Federal dogma, and to explain the provisions of certain bills of my own, that I propose to speak.

During the last session of this Congress, the Judiciary Committee reported against a bill incently endorsed in the report of a Democratic committee of my own Legislature, "that the decisions of the Supreme Court, upon constitutional questions, must stand as a part of the instrument itself, until they are reversed." It is to combat that ultra Federal dogma, and to explain the provisions of certain bills of my own,

the Federal courts of Ohio. I shall not bereafter share the responsibility of Federal legislation; and, despairing of present action, I should, per-haps, content myself by letting the bills them-selves express my views. But I find myself cono speak. Amid the din of crowding events, I may fail to get a hearing; yet I cannot return to my people without giving vent to my deep conviction of the dangers to the citizen and r federative system from the encroachments

f the Federal courts. We justly praise the Federal Constitution. instrument, in its simple, its comprehensive eur, will ever command the homage of man-Even when the infidelity of a degenerate people, trampling on its guarantees, abusing its powers, spurning its reservations, shall render its enignant provisions a curse, the instrument teelf will deserve none the less reverence, but only prove that liberty and law, justice and tran-quillity, are the result of a spirit, and not a form; a sentiment, and not a parchment. But we speak thus of the Constitution in reference to the times and our young experience. It has grave defects in not sufficiently guarding its provisions from abuse; in not providing against dangers then unseen, but which now command the most seri-

As we were to have a Government as well as a league, a separate judicial department became, or was deemed, essential. This judiciary must of course have cognizance of cases arising under the Constitution and laws. It must in such case decide upon the powers in the Constitution and upon the reserved rights of the States. There is no avoiding this, whenever a case arises that inolves the necessity of considering them. It is one of the evils arising from every written

court may so twist its language as to enforce as fundamental law, provisions undreamed of when adopted. We feel this evil in the States, and seek to guard against it by judicial responsibility, by limiting jurisdiction, and, above all, by giving opinion. Evils like these were health to opinion. Evils like these were un-known to our fathers. The great danger, now so patent, in giving to a permanent body of men the power, without responsibility, to interpret, even in causes of a judicial character, the Con-stitution and Federal laws, and to decide the extent of their own powers, seemed not to have oppressed them. They regarded the judiciary as weak, and needing strength. It had not been a power in the colonies; it had not been a power in the Revolution. Mr. Hamilton says: "The adiciary, from the nature of its functions, will And thus he always spoke. It is evident, also from Mr. Madison's convention report, that the political influence of the judiciary was not feared, (Elliot 5, 483.) Our English model had no power to nullify, only to interpret; and a false though innocent interpretation was easily remedied by appeal to the Lords, or by a new enactment. Hence the spectacle of a gowned conclave, gravely setting aside statutes and con-situtions of sovereign States; enforcing powers not granted in the compact, and against the ex-press reservations of the States; with eager zeal atitutions of sovereign States; enforcing powers hot granted in the compact, and against the express reservations of the States; with eager zeal reversing the whole current of authority and law, to make universal a local and exceptional despotism; prompting its ministers to mayhem and murder, sure of their illegal shield, never darkened our fathers' vision. Had a tithe of what ity; at least, the court would have been but a lamilton's dream of a life Executive and Senate.

There is now, there was then, no such thing in England as the independence of the judiciary. The most important judicial officer—the Lord Chancellor—the only one who possesses any political power, comes and goes with every Ad istration; and all the other judges are subject to removal by a bare majority of the Parliament. sciousness of that fact, with the denial of all po-litical power to the common-law judges, has been the true conservator of the English courts. No, it is the "responsibility of the judiciary" that has redeemed the English bench. "Inde pendence of the judiciary" simply meant inde-pendence of the Crown, with responsibility to the people. Words are sometimes the vail as pendence of the judiciary" simply meant independence of the Crown, with responsibility to the people. Words are sometimes the vail as well as the mirror of things; and the phrase, both true and false, kept out of sight the real character of the great English reform, and dictated the strange tenure of our judges, and blindated the Congress of 1789 to the power their jurised the Congress of 1789 to the power their jurised to the congress of 1789 to the power their jurised to the power the power than the congress of 1789 to the power the power than the congress of 1789 to the power than the congress of 1789 to the diction over the States might give them. The give to a body of eight or ten men, chosen for life, "scarecrow of impeachment"—that laughing and almost wholly irresponsible to them, power stock of irresponsibility—was weakly trusted to frighten those whose unchecked will might make,

servatism of 1787 and 1789 dared not fully to servatism of 1787 and 1789 dared not fully to trust the people. I am often surprised at its blindness now, as then. Timid and usually honest, it shows the sagacity of the ostrich, and the clearsightedness of the owl at noonday. Conservatism would treat man as a child, to be always led; or a wild beast, to be always caged; while Democratic Republicanism regards him as server and their federal representations of the states, both through their several states overnments and their federal representations are the only rower that can be given the states of the order of the states, both through their several states are the only rower that can be given the constraints of the states of the states are the only rower that can be given to the states of the states of the states are the only rower that can be given to the states of rational being, to be developed; a person clothed with the responsibilities and charged with the duties of majority. Conservatism would guide hint and sustain him only, of course, to prevent mischief to himself. It would keep him from the water till he had learned to swim; would withhold a gun till he had learned its his daily food, for fear he use; would measu would over-eat; and would surround him by a police to prevent him from jostling and being jostled in his walks; while Republicanism would over them to be like other men, generally honest, but liable to be swayed by private interest, class or liable to be swayed by private interest, class or weapon, regulate his own diet, and thread his

always insure both wisdom and goodness in our rulers, there might be some excuse for conservatism. The good, though somewhat mythical Incas, were said to have made a people happy, though they kept them babes, waiting to yield to the first assault. But our experience shows as that nower alway corrupts and the consequence. at length, and will content myself with quoting a criticism of Chief Justice Bartley, of my own State, only remarking that his criticism has been endorsed by the Democratic party of Ohio by re-nomination for the Supreme bench immediately after it was made: after it was made:

"It is a remarkable fact, that almost every unwarrantable stretch of power by Congress has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. This is a matter of public history. The alien and sedition laws; the vexations regulations of the embarge and non-intercourse acts; the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States;" \* \* "the recent bankrupt law;" \* \* "thises, and numerous other acts which might be mentioned, now repealed, and now wholly repudiated by the force of public sentiment as unwarranted by the Constitution, received a ready sanction in the Supreme Court of the United States. In view of the unmistakable disposition manifested by that tribunal to enlarge the powers of the General Government by sonstruction; in view of the fact that it has taken under its protection almost every species of corporation, political, pecuniary, and ness of irresponsibility only stimulates the selfish passions. The only true conservatism teaches personal independence in the citizen, and strict responsibility in every department of Government. It is true, the people may become cor-rupt; but, alas! where, then, can we look? If a man cannot govern himself, how can we trust him to govern others? If he fail to himself, will he submit to the wise? Or, rather, will he not rant of his fellows? Surrounded by those forms that shall check passion, protect the individual, and render in the state of the state o n tumult, THE PEOPLE sciousness of this responsibility alone can make the corrupt heed his way; alone can make the his act-one that shall sat

those fundamental principles he has sw they have more than sworn, to follow. ther courts. The judician makin, and means, this and no more. In the relations of the follow.

Federal and State courts, an additional rule pre-This blunder in the Constitution was greatly aggravated by the course of those into whose hands its first administration fell. Unfortunately, they were not satisfied with its simple powers. They honestly believed it but "a rope of sand;"

which I propose to repeal, provides for a direct supervision of the State courts by the Federal

judiciary, whenever they decide against a party who claims privilege or exemption by virtue of Federal authority; though, if the decision is in

favor of such party, however erroneous, his op-

This section of the statute is one of the un-corrected errors of those who so early sought to nationalize this Federation; the principle of it is clearly vicious. I speak not now of the twelfth section, which is subject to some of the same

All cases, either at law or equity, fall under

the jurisdiction either exclusively of the Federal, exclusively of the State, or concurrently of the State and Federal courts, wherever the suit is

irst instituted. When the inrisdiction is exclu-

ve, any similar proceedings elsewhere are abso-tely void. There is no necessity for either

ederal or State court to review on error the

pinions of a tribunal that has no jurisdition in the case. They may be treated as a nullity; and the court having exclusive jurisdiction will pro-ceed as though no other proceedings had been

In nearly all the cases in which jurisdiction is

given by the Constitution to the Federal courts, it is admitted that the State courts have con-

current jurisdiction. And the question arises, whether the State courts, having properly acqui-ed jurisdiction, are courts inferior to the Federal

the sense that their final decision should be

subject to review on appeal on error to the Fed-

Ohio has as yet always submitted to such re-

view, and in cases deeply affecting her sover-eignty. I would not counsel our own Supreme Court, for a light cause, to refuse obedience; yet

the signs indicate that the time may soon con

when such refusal will become a duty. Acqui-escence in this Federal supervision has been by

no means universal. Virginia [see Appendix] and Georgia have openly and with impunity repudiated the right of Federal review, and it has been often questioned in other States. State nullification is always a dangerous, though some

times a necessary, remedy. Congress should re-move the temptation by the repeal of a statute, which any State at pleasure may nullify, and for

which we find no constitutional authority, as

will show.

If the Federal court may lawfully review a final

cision in the courts of the States, that author

During the last session of this Congress, the Judiciary Committee reported against a bill introduced by me, repealing the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act of 1789, and curtailing the habeas corpus powers of the United States judges. I had then no opportunity to express my views upon the subject-matter of the bill. There is now before the same committee a bill introduced by me, to prevent the packing of juries in States. Though many seem to have lost sight of it, yet it is really against the jurisdiction given by that section, that the struggles of the Stateights Republicans have been ever since directed. Why it has not been repealed, I greatly wonder. Why this club should be continued in the hands of this court, always rampant against the States,

is passing strange.

But perhaps a solution may be found in the second method adopted by the Nationals, then, as now, to give permanence to their views.

We bow to opinion, not force. Hierarchies and We bow to opinion, not force. Hierarchies and thrones rest upon the superstition of men. Blind reverence is always relied on to cherish authority that reason disowns. The friends of this court and its claims have sought to clothe it in the robes of majesty, and to enthrone it upon the seat of serene infallibility. We treat our State courts with the freedom that belongs to human tribunals; approving when right, condemning when wrong. But when, from yon mysterious vault, the enrobed nine send forth their tomes, befogging by their diffuseness even when announcing the plainest principles, and still more bewildering by "words without knowledge," when essaying some new constitutional construction, as they call their attacks upon the rights of the States and their citizens, we are taught to bow without question, as the faithful

taught to bow without question, as the faithful to the decrees of the Grand Lama. Having thus given the Federal court control over the State Judiciary, and taught a superstitious reverence for its opinions, a single constitutional interpolation only became necessary, to make its authority complete. The Constitution gives jurisdiction in certain "cases," i. e., suits between parties. If this authority could be extended to all questions, as well as cases, the mos ardent contralizer could ask no more. It is plain, that if I seek an advantage, a right under a written instrument, whether it be a constitution, statute, or contract, I must be governed by the construction given the instrument by the tribunal whose aid I invoke. This is equally true, whether I seek the intervention of a Federal or a State court, executive officer, Legislature, or umpire. Each power will give me relief in the specific case, as it understands my rights under the instrument, and must, necessarily, so far construe that instrument; but to give decisions upon questions and principles by which other departments or tribunals of equal authority shall be bound in other cases, is quite another thing.

ty of course is given in the Constitution. Judg arshall, in Cohens vs. Virginia, (6 Wheaton, 264 ee page 416,) claims that the words of the Con other cases, is quite another thing.
If the idea could be generally infused into the public mind that this court had jurisdiction to decide all constitutional questions; could be made, like the councils, the final arbiter of faith, itution "give to the Supreme Court appellate risdiction, in all cases arising under the Con-itutions, laws, and treaties, of the United States. he words are broad enough to comprehend all cases of this description, in whatever court they may be decided." Let us see what are these so by whose opinions upon the political theory sup-posed to be involved in the cause all should be bound, the end of the consolidation party would be attained. Law and order would erect its throne upon the seat of liberty and law, the democratic element be held in check by the arm of power and the sentiment of loyalty; and from This is very express. The judicial power is of power and the Schillent of Poyats, and Rosa a disjointed Confederacy would spring a great and consolidated empire. To thus infuse that idea, was directed every energy. True, Mr. Jefferson and a few others have always fought

United States Bank, looking in vain to the Constitution itself, demand a continued existence, its Webster, with a power alone his own, ralies us to the support of its shield, the court, as the final arbiter of all constitutional questions. Does the greening of present despatism from its looks the support of the court, as the final arbiter of all constitutional questions. The judicial power of the states in and snatches the culprit from the custody of United States" just spoken of, and is vested in a Supreme Court, and in other courts created by Confinal arbiter of all constitutional questions. The judicial power of the several States, last no more jurisdiction of the crime than the last no more jurisdiction of the crime than the Does the genius of personal despotism, from its local abode, look with jealousy upon our joyous Freedom, and seek to cut off the great domain from its enjoyment, the ready opinion of an eager court is proclaimed by the President as the ultimatum; and, from that opinion alone, Slavery is enforced as the general law. Does the State, tired of monopoly, seek to grant to others the same privilege hitherto given alone to a corrogation, or to otherwise change the law o a corporation, or to otherwise change the law reating it, we find the court making the strange

The character of that court's decisions demand

local jealousies, and party passions, and needing, like others, the restraining influence of the ter-

tability, I have alluded to some of

discovery that all charters are contracts, and beyond the control of the State. Thus all corporations, and the multitudes interested in corporations, oppressors, and the multitudes whose chief glory is to hate the subjects of oppression, instinctively rally around this court, and wonder that any one can doubt its final authority upon all outsigns as well as "cases." of the United States."

The second paragraph of this second section provides directly for this appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It is the only pretended uthority for the twenty-fifth section of the indiciary act; and I ask a careful attention to its anguage:

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, &c., the Supremourt shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases be we mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate juriscion," &c. What cases are "before mentioned?" Why. all those enumerated cases to which "the judicial power shall extend." The judicial power of and almost wholly irresponsible to them, power to modify and change their Constitution at pleasure, as some new light or new influence and almost wholly irresponsible to them, power to modify and change their Constitution at pleasure, as some new light or new influence shall inspire them. It is not possible that the States intended to give their sovereignty to such keeping. The blunder of its creation and its early powers—those strange oversights that great and "the words" are not "broad enough to comprehend all cases" involving a construction New York? of Great Britain? No: but "the comprehend all cases" involving a construct of Federal laws, &c., "in whatever court they

or of foreign States, may extend to these cases,

may be decided."

But, as if conscious that the words of the Constitution were not broad enough to give "appellate jurisdiction" from any but those courts in which the judicial power of the United atives, are the only power that can legitimately decide these questions. And if the Federal court, after they have become so unequivocally decided, shall, in easea before them, refuse to conform to such decision, then it becomes the duty of the people "to alter or abolish it." States is vested, and which are created by Congress, the same learned judge, in the same case, (pages 414, 415,) infers this power not from any tion of the Federal and State Governments

"We think that in a Government acknowledgedly s

Perhaps they "should;" but, to see whether they actually do possess it, we must look to the Constitution itself, either for an express grant of the jurisdiction, or to see whether it is a direct inference from an express grant. The judicial power of the United States is expressly granted to the Supreme Court, and to such inferior courts as Congress may establish. Appellate jurisdiction is expressly given to the Supreme Court in cases over which judicial power is thus granted. cases over which judicial power is thus granted. Laws to carry into execution these express grants should provide for the organization of this Supreme and these inferior courts, and for error and appeal from the latter to the former. So far as jurisdiction is concerned, they should do no less; they can do no more. And yet this learned judge—and truly learned he must have been, to have established his strange constructions—beck discovered as implied power not 'to make has discovered an implied power, not "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the powers expressly granted; but he implies a power from his own theory of the general character and relations of the Federal and State Governments. The Fed-eral Government is supreme; therefore its court has appellate jurisdiction over the State courts! In the cours of the states."—6 Ohio State Reports, page 379.

I do not disown judicial authority, or deny its influence, outside the given case. Every judicial decision, whether State or Federal, is entitled to respect; and if it settle a disputed point upon the basis of reason, should be followed by other courts. The judicial maxim, "stare decisis," means, this and no more. In the relations of the So I might say the State Governments are su-So I might say the State Governments are supreme, and therefore the State courts should have appellate jurisdiction over the Federal. The truth is, the LAW is supreme, and not the courts, though each is superior to the other in their own forum, and within their own exclusive jurisdiction; but when the jurisdiction is concurrent, they are equals; and the Federal Constitution gives no color to the idea that there is any dependence or subordination of one to the other. The Federal courts, being of special and limited jurisdiction, can only pass upon the vails. The construction of a Federal statute by the Federal courts should be followed in the

limited jurisdiction, can only pass rights of litigants where certain spec

more than power, and who only sought to enlarge what they deemed, the basis of our liberty. The people could not always be dazzled by the names of Washingtion and the revolutionary heart of the state to disregard such assumption refuge from their own passions must be furnished the people could not always be dazzled by the names of Washingtion and the revolutionary heart of the people could not always be dazzled by the names of Washingtion and the revolutionary heart of the people could not always be dazzled by the names of Washingtion and the revolutionary heart of the people of the support and education refuge from their own passions must be furnished the people, or the frenic of the people of the p

the other.

But it is said the Constitution, and laws of the Dutied States in pursuance thereof, are the su-preme law. Most true; but does it follow that hence the Supreme Court of the United States has appellate jurisdiction over the State courts; The State judges are all sworn to support the Constitution of the United States; they are sworn to administer its laws. Except in actions per-taining to the realty, they can only hear comfavor of such party, however erroneous, his opponent is without remedy.

"Sec. 25. \* \* That a final judgment or decree in any suit m the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision of the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws, of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity, or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the tutle, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, "&c.—I United States Statutes at Large, page 85.

This section of the statute is one of the uncorrected errors of those who so early sought to taining to the realty, they can only hear com-plaints against persons within the bailiwick. These judges are their natural protectors, and, as representatives of the local sovereign, ought to decide all local tenures. The plaintiff who ap-peals to them, and the defendant who sits under their shadow, cannot complain of their decision.
"The supreme law of the land" is just as binding upon them as upon a Federal court; and there is no reason to believe they will not administer it as honestly, as impartially. Most of the rea-soning of the Federal court, in assuming this appellate jurisdiction, is a mean imputation upon have fallen under my cognizance, are a whit be-hind the Federal Supreme Court in learning, in integrity, and in fidelity to the admitted principles of our Government. I might say more. But, it is said, we should have uniformity in

portant, or may not; but it certainly cannot be obtained through the Supreme Court. For, first-ly, it has no power to decide these questions for the people at large. It can only give or with-hold relief from some particular litigant, in a given case, and can go no further. And, besides, experience has shown that constitutional ques-tions have not been settled in this way. They have been settled only by the verdict and general acquiescence of the people, and generally against the opinion of the Supreme Court. And even this twenty-fifth section, which seeks uniformity by a method unknown to the Constitution, fails upon the face of it. It provides for appeals in decides, however erroneously, in favor of the party seeking to avail himself of some Federal veapon or cover, it is all right. There is no appeal. It is only when such weapon or cover is held illegal, that appeal lies; thus making a dis-tinction unjust to parties and odious to the

But I am compelled to drop this subject just it opens before me, or omit other things. In the same bill before spoken of, I provided r the repeal of the seventh section of the act of larch 2, 1833, "further to provide for the col-Large, page 634,) commonly called the "force act." I think the whole act should be repealed. A grant of extraordinary power for a particular emergency should never become part of a permamergency should be the seventh section extends the urisdiction of the Federal judges in habeas corpus to cases when the prisoner is confined "for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursu-ance of a law of the United States, or any order, rocess, or decree, of any judge or court thereof."
t was drawn upon the supposition that Federal
fficers would be imprisoned for the proper exeution of Federal process, or collection of Federal revenue. It was designed to meet the then threatened resistance of South Carolina; and, though it might have been necessary in that emergency, its continued existence implies an unwarranted distrust of the ever-loyal State auporities. Respect for that loyalty, if nothing else, demands its repeal. No State tribunal ever has or ever will punish any person for a lawful act under Federal authority, and the Federation has no right to insinuate such a disposition. It is a wanton insult, as if a magistrate should plant his cannon to command the dwellings of the citizens, on pretence that they may rise against him.

Bealdes, it is a clear usur

the State, and impudently says that he shall not be tried at all. A district or circuit judge, who has no more jurisdiction of the crime than the Sultan, will decide, in chambers, upon his guilt; yet not by virtue of this instrument. If a plain-yet not by virtue of this instrument. If a plain-and if he wills it, the murderer goes abroad, not tiff bring a defendant into the courts of Great Britain, or of New York, and claim a right, or the defendant claim an exemption under the Federal Constitution, or laws, or treaties, such court must necessarily decide the claim. They are courts of general jurisdiction, and decide cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." (Art. 3.

My hostility to this habeas corpus power is not lessened by its plain abuse on the part of Federal upon all claims lawfully brought before them. under whatever Constitutions or laws they arise. But they do not so decide by virtue of this section, and their power is not "the judicial power of the United States."

The second paragraph of this second section provides directly for this appellate jurisdiction extract, that this House may see the judicial antics which irresponsibility may cut:

"A disposition has been manifested, within the last few

In February, 1856, several colored persons were seized

gard the authority and to encroach upon the rights of the State, to an extent and in a manner which demands your notice.

"In February, 1856, several colored persons were seized in Hamilton county, as fugitive slaves. One of these persons, Margaret Garner, in the frenzy of the moment, impelled, as it seems, by the dread of seeing her children dragged, with herself, back to Slavery, attempted to slay them on the spot, and actually succeeded in killing one. For this act, she and her companions were indicted by the grand jury for the crime of murder, and were taken into custody upon a writ regularly issued from the Court of Common Pleas.

"While thus imprisoned under the legal process of a State court, for the highest crime known to our code, a writ of hatous corpus was issued by a judge of the district court of the United States, requiring their production before him. The writ was obeyed by the sheriff, and, contrary to all expectations, and in disregard, as I must hink, of principle and authority, the prisoners were taken from his custody by order of the judge, and, without allowing any opportunity for the interposition of the State authorities, delivered over to the marshal of the United States, by whom they were immediately transported beyond our limits. The alleged ground for this action and order was, that the indicted parties had been seized as fugitive slaves, upon a Federal official as a fugitive slaves, upon a Federal commissioner's warrant, before the indictement and arrest, and that the right to their custody, thus acquired, was superior to that of the sheriff, under the process of the State. This doctrine must necessarily give practical impunity to murder, whenever the murderer may be soized by a Federal official as a fugitive from service, before arrest for the crime under State authority. Imputing no wrong intention to the judge, I am constrained to add, that his proceeding seems to me an abuse, rather than an exercise, of judicial power.

"A similar case occurred more recently, in the county of Che

for inquiry into the legality of the custody in which these prisoners were held.

"This principle cannot be sound. It subverts effectually the sovereignty of the States. It asserts the right of any district judge of the United States to arrest the execution of State process, and to nullify the functions of State courts and juries, whenever, in his opinion, a person charged with crime under State authority has acted, in the matter forming the basis of the charge, in pursuance of any Federal law or warrant. No act of Congress, in my judgment, sanctions this principle. Such an act, indeed, would be clearly unconstitutional, because in plan violation of the express provision which requires that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury."

which requires that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury."

These are by no means the only cases in which Federal judges have been guilty of abusing their jurisdiction in habeas corpus, but suffice as a specimen. I do not claim these strange acts to be within the statute. By no manner of means. But they are within the practice of irresponsible judges, under color of the statute, and furnish a strong reason for the repeal of any act that can give color to such unwarrantable proceedings. give color to such unwarrantable proceedings.

As I first stated, I have sent a bill to the Judiciary Committee, at this session, to regulate the empanneling of juries for the Federal courts in Ohio. I have only a moment to consider the necessity of this or some similar measure, and, indeed, it seems to me that an elaborate argument upon it would be an insult to the intelligence or purity of this House. Jurors represent no party; they represent no class; they are not transient residents; not adventurers; but belong to the body of the people, and are usually selected from the more substantial of the freeholders. The law has always been very careful in the mode of selection, so as to secure that absolute impartiality which is essential to the very idea of a juror. In give color to such unwarrantal

each township annually return to the county clerk the names of a certain number of qualified citizens, according to population, from which are under all regalar jurors are drawn by lot. The object of such mode is to insure popularity and impartiality; and more effectually to secure the latter, we have various provisions for striking juries, changing venue, &c. The selection of a prejudiced jury is a substantial denial of the jury trial; ay, and worse; it is poison for bread, a curse for a blessing. And any mode of selection that as all endanger impartiality, that shall offer facilities to take them from a party, to make them represent a class rather than the body of the people, is a fraud on the Constitution. An hone est man, rather than countenance such a fraud, twould boldly deny altogether the jury trial. Of what value to the citizen accused of crime is the constitutional guarantee, if the State select the jury? It is worse than a mockery; and yet such is the fact in our Federal courts. The clerk and the marshal, the creatures of Government, one directly, and the other indirectly, holding at the will of Government, by a rule of court select the names from which jurors are drawn, to decide upon the truth of Government accusations! And this power given the Government to convict any one it wills, is called "constitutional liberty," and such prosecutions, "trial by one's peers," "due process of law," &c. Give us, if you please, the naked knout or bowstring; but away with shams, and no longer prostitute the forms of liberty to the overthrow of its substance!

It is not my purpose to blame the court, under the law, is clear; and it seems to me that a rule referred to. The State method of selecting jurors may be impracticable, without further largislation. If not, the duty of the court, under the law, is clear; and it seems to me that a rule referred to. The State method of selecting jurors may be impracticable, without further largislation. If not, the duty of the court, under the law, is clear; and it seems to me States of appellate jurisdiction from the State courts, than in its exercise by courts of extraterritorial jurisdiction. But the reasoning of the court, when it leaves the record to flounder in the mire of conjecture, applies as well to one as cilities to take them from a party, to make them

> the power to levy imposts. I would have them so levied as least to oppress and most to encourage the business and labor of the country. They have given the power to make rules and regulations respecting the common territory; I would have them so regulate it as to prevent the monopoly of the soil and the oppression of the settler. They have yielded the power to regulate commerce; I would have them so regulate it as to protect not alone from foreign aggressions, but protect it in its avenues, in its depots, whether by frigate, by lighthouse, by pier, or by sang-boat; and continue to protect it, until its subjects shall be brought within the exclusive jurisdiction of the States. So of all powers: would have them exercised in good faith and for the common good, notwithstanding Federal recklessness and Federal neglect almost make us repent the grants. But the powers reserved we must keep. Most of all must we hold on to our judicial power over citizens and corporations within the States, over State criminal laws, and the power to judge of the reservations of the Constitution, where the liberty and property of

the citizen is unconstitutionally endangered by reign tribunals. True conservatism supports State sovereignty.
The Federation has primarily no citizens; we are all citizens of the States. All our governmental relations at home are with the State. Our ten thousand personal and property relations are under cognizance of the State. Engaged in the peaceful pursuits of industry, we record Federal peaceful pursuits of industry, we regard Federal action, as applied to persons, almost as that of a foreign Government; and only pray to be let alone. We look to the States alone for protection in person; for protection in property. The efficiency of that protection depends upon the power of the State. Destroy that power, and you beat down the shield of every man's rights. Hence the contest for State sovereignty is no idle strife between powers, but a conservation of power in the only sovereignty that can protect.

I am also a friend of the Federal courts, though

fall. I would save them by timely reform.

The following clear vindication of the independence of the other departments of the Government is given in General Jackson's veto message

"If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whol ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinat authorities of this Government. The Congress, the Executive, and the court, must each for itself be guided by its own pinion of the Constitution. opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution that may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Jodges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress, than the opinion of Congress has over the judges; and, on that point, the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities; but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."

In the celebrated case of Hunter 28. Martin.

In the celebrated case of Hunter vs. Martin. (4 Munford, &c.,) the Supreme Court of Virginia, on full argument, by elaborate and clear opinions, unanimously repudiate the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act. can only give the syllabus:

"1. The Court of Appeals of Virginia will consider whether mandate issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, increting this court to enter a judgment reversing one which t heretofore pronounced, be authorized by the Constitution r not; and, being of opinion that such mandate is not so horized, will disobey it.

2. It is the opinion of this court that so much of the twenfifth section of the act of Congress, passed September 24,

19, entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the

The opinions of Mr. Jefferson, after witnessing the insidious encroachments of the Federal court, are well known. I give a few extracts from his

are well known.

correspondence:

Extract from a letter to Judge Roane, dated Poplar Forest,
Systember 6, 1819.

'In denying the right they usury of exclusively explaining the Constitution, I go further than you do, if I understand rightly your quotation from the Federalist, of an opinion that the judiciary is the last resort in relation to the other departments of the Government, but not in relation to the rights of ments of the commact under which the judiciary is de-Extract from a letter to Mr. Jareis, dated Monticello, Septem-

Extract from a letter to Mr. Jarvis, dated Monticello, September 28, 1820.

"You seem, in pages 84 and 148, to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, 'boni judicie set ampliare justicitionem,' and their power the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that, to whatever hands coulded, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots. It has more wisely made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign within themselves. If the Legislature fails to pass laws for a census, for paying the judges and other offices of the Government, for establishing a militia, for naturalization, as prescribed by the Constitution, or if they fail to meet in Congress, the judges cannot store their mandamus to them; if the President fails to supply the place of a judge, to appoint other civil or military officers, to issue requisite commissions, the judges cannot force him. They can issue their mandamus or disfringus to no executive or legislative officer, to enforce the fulfilment of their official duties, any more than the President or Legislature may sissue orders to the judges or their officiers."

lature may assee orders to the judges of their clucters.

Extract from a letter to Thomas Rilchie, dated Monticello, December 25, 1820.

"The judiciary of the United States is the subtile corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated labric. They are construing our Constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government, to a general and supreme one alone."

Extract from a letter to Archibald Threat, dated Monticello "The legislative and executive branches may sometimer, but elections and dependence will bring them to right

the law, is clear; and it seems to me that a rule requiring the Federal clerk to request the clerks of the several counties to draw for him, from their regular jury box, the names from which the Federal pannel is to be filled, would much more nearly follow the present statute, requiring conformity to the State method, than the rule adopted. But the method I propose, requiring the sheriffs of the several counties to return the names, is better than eithor, as it insures both impartiality and a probable selection of more competent men.

Mr. Chairman, I am a friend of this Union and of its Government, and demand that it do its whole duty within its jurisdiction. I would curtail no just power. The States have yielded the power to levy imposts. I would have them so levied as least to oppress and most to encour-

#### Second Session. Tuesday, February 15, 1859.

SENATE.

We find in the Intelligencer a very fair synop-Hale on the Cuba Question, delivered in the Senate on the 15th.

Mr. Crittenden, after alluding to the tenacity with which Spain clung to the island of Cuba, proceeded to mark the indications which served to show that the present was a most unpropitious season for renewing our efforts to obtain the cession. How had the declarations of the President's message in this regard been received, even in oppressed and provincial Cuba? With murmurs of dissent. How had they been received in Spain? With unequivocal and formal expressions of opposition on the part of the Government. How was the proposition regarded by France and England? With a disfavor which was believed to be rather increased then dissibled intention. than diminished since the day on which they proposed the tripartite treaty against its acquisition by themselves in common with the United States. And if the external relations of the question were thus unpromising, what was the domestic aspect of the case? Let an Let an empty Treasury answer the inquiry. It was estimated that \$200,000,000 would be the least sum accepted by Spain for this most valuable dependency. Last year our annual expenditures were \$81,000,000. This year they would be nearly \$100,000,000, if we met all our out-

Our Government, moreover, was already embarrassed with paltry and vexatious reclamacases "may be decided."

Again, immediately following:

"See 2. The judicial power, states have a right to execute their process of delegating but the received of market of of Judge Marshall; and such would seem, from the language of Marshall; and such would seem from the language of of Judge Marshall; and such would seem from the language of the role of the role and alarming encroachments of the free Precedence of the States of this Continue. The states are a right to execute their buryons a flight of natural enemies rather than friends. It is not to be presumed; any secondary of the Federal states and motives, I bid them go and sin no more. The people are becoming roused of the role and alarming encroachments of the Freen Freedence of the States of this Continue. We had lost the esteen of the Santous rectangle the was opposed to fostering and promoting the filibuster spirit of the country. The States have a right to execute their thority. The States have a right to execute their thority are the mode of their organization. For certains, for those of the season of the states of this Continue. We had lost the esteen of the Santous rectangle than; for those gord marshall and the homicide was justifiably or exeasibly committed in the discharge of his done of the rectangle of purposes I would purify and preserve them. I light of natural enemies rather than friends. How not my friendship for the fallen by encouraging their prostitutions; but surrounding their prostitutions; but surrounding their prostitutions; but surrounding their prostitutions it is proposed to enforce by the summary process of elegating power into the hands of the Executive. But, apart from the price of the cession, what were to be the terms on which Cuba was from the language of the Freench states, and were no cut the thing the mobility of the following promoting the filibuster spirit of the country, and the homicides of the strength and of the Executive of the purpose of the following promoting the filibuster spirit of the country, and the homi should leave the people of Cuba independentreserving for ourselves the commercial privileges and general guardianship to which we would be entitled?

The present bill to "facilitate the acquisimeans to the end proposed. It placed the peo-ple's money in the hands of the President—the hands least adapted to hold it under the theory of our Government. That Cuba would one day belong to the United States was more than was desirable. But he could not admit that it was necessary to our safety. He was too proud of his country as it is, to admit anything so humiliating. Nor was he so much in favor of that territoral expansion about which it was common to speak. He preferred to build up at home rather than to be perpetually reaching abroad, and had more confidence in the Anglo-Saxon elements of civilization than in those of any other people. Yet te was willing that the President should undertake negotiations for the purchase of Cuba; and if he succeeded, the glory of the achievement. Upon the treaty, when formed, he could sit in candid judgment; but, under the circumstances of the case, he did not feel authorized to place \$30,000,000 of the public money in the hands of the President, merely to enable him to commence the negotia-Mr. Hale, in an earnest speech, opposed the

pending bill. He did not doubt that Cuba had ong been coveted by a portion of the United States; but when the names of leading states men, like Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Alexander Everett, Edward Everett, and others, were cited in illustration of this fact, it was well to know that their statements were always accompanied with qualifications. Mr. H. here quoted from the State Papers of these authorities, to show that Cuba, while in the hands of Spain, had never been regarded with jealousy.

Mr. H. then proceeded in a most hum nanner to criticise the language and arguments of the report emanating from the Committee Foreign Relations in regard to the acquisit of Cuba, and replied to the citations by which Mr. Benjamin had sought to show that emanci-pation in the British West Indies was a failure. He quoted from many authorities on the sub-ject, some of which he believed were later than those upon which Mr. B. had depended. He believed that the pending measure was an elec-tioneering scheme, devised merely for the purpose of retrieving the ebbing fortunes of modern permocracy. He thought the project modern Democracy. He thought the project would fail. The people could not be longer deceived by these political cries. They remembered how the annexation of Texas had been urged at the North as an Anti-Slavery measure. It had in effect been so represented at the time by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, then a Senator from Mississippi. It was surprising that "political attraction" and "geographical necessity" had no efficacy on our Northern borders, but were potent only in a line of progress southwards. He was no enemy to legitimate southwards. He was no enemy to legitumate expansion on just and patriotic principles, but to expansion for the sole purpose of increasing the political power of Slavery he was ineradicably opposed. Who believed that the acquisition of Cuba would be pressed as it now is, if her slaves were emancip lurks a gigantic scheme of national robbery.

Mr. Benjamin replied to certain of the state ments made and positions assumed by Mr. Hale and Mr. Crittenden, when, after a brief rejoinder from the latter, Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, and the Senate

Wednesday, February 16, 1859.

in behalf of the Committee on Finance, were

agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved to strike out the appropria-

SENATE.

Consular and Diplomatic Hill.—On motion by Mr. Hunter, (by a vote of yeas 20, nays 18,) the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June 30th, 1860. Some amendments proposed by Mr. Hunter

Mr. Hunter said the appropriation was to carry out existing laws. It was first to pay the bounty to which the captors of the Echo were bounty to which the captors of the Echo were entitled, and then to carry out the contract with the Colonization Society by which Government was bound to take care of the negroes for one year. If the law is constitutional which prohibits the African slave, trade it must follow that the Constitution was promoted to the prohibits of the African slave, trade it must follow that the Constitution was promoted to the laid on the table; which motion properties are followed by the laid on the laid on the table; which motion properties ar he Constitution gave power to carry it out with

Rew York, Cockerill, Colfax, Cragin, Curry, Curtis, Davis et ick, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Mason, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, and Ward—12.

and Ward-12. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Green Hale, Hamlin, Harlsn, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Wallory, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shiald Simmons Slidal Smith Tambell Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Smith, Trumbull, New York, Mott, Murr. Wade, Wilson, and Yulee—40. Vade, Wilson, and Yulee—40.

The bill was then laid aside by general con-

the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba by negotiation.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He objected to its very title. It intimated that the President wanted a "facility," which facility was to consist of money. How was it to be applied? The whole scheme was ill-timed and uncalled for. Cuba was not well calculated for cotton lands, but it would drain the adjacent States of the South of the Connecticut, Clark of M. best portion of their citizens. New Orleans was now a great entrepot, a place for transhipment, and the tendency of annexation would be to build up Havana at the expense of New Orleans, which would shrivel in proportion. The President knew very well that Spain was not willing to trade for Chibacota. not willing to trade for Cuba, and what sort of Christian humanity was it for the President, Rae, Marshall of Kentucky, M having found the sore spot of Spanish pride, to Mason, Maynard, Miller naving found the sore spot of Spanish pride, to Mason, Maynard, Miller, take an ignited firebrand and keep constantly "ijabbing" at it. Poor Spain had no peace of her life; if she had, perhaps she could be induced to trade. What was the use of buying Cuba, when they would not own either the soil Ward, Watkins, White, W or the negroes? They would get only the sovereignty, which meant the expense of keeping is of the speeches of Messrs. Crittenden and off pirates, and petting generally this youngest child of the family. They could not divert emigration to Cuba by any trick of legislation; if it did not go there by the natural instinct of the arms of the committeness of the committen Anglo-Saxon race to hunt up the best lands, it

would not go at all. It would be no objection with him, that the Cubans were of the Roman Catholic faith; they might be good citizens for all that; he founded his objection on totally all that; he founded his objection on totally different grounds.

He regarded the proposition to annex Canada as monstrous. When the time came that he had to be overborne here by gentlemen from Cuba, from Nova Scotia, and from Davis's Straits, he hoped the Union would break in two, just as the Atlantic cable did, simply because it was too long. Cuba had got to be Americanized, as the Louisiana purchase was, by the influx of young and enterprising American citizens. The Cubans might know very well, from the example of Louisiana, that very soon after an nexation they would be rooted out-eaten up as the blue rats are by the Norway rats. Cuba was now said to be panting for liberty; if annexed, the Cubans would be panting for life.

He opposed the Pacific railroad project, which he considered, in connection with this Cuban scheme, only a part of the brag game for the Presidency in 1860. It had been proposed that the Americans should "see" the Administration's one Pacific railroad "and go two better." standing liabilities. Was this the time to as sume a debt of \$200,000,000? The true policy of this country was to build up and consolidate our own internal interests— take care of what we have got, rather than seek

> we came to fighting England, it would be no little Indian skirmish or Mexican running fight. But the ambition of England and the prosperity of that Empire depended upon events on the other side of the world. If Cuba were given to us to-day, the vast fleets of England might take it away from us, or starve us out. It would to join such a colony, prove a point of weakness rather than of a movement. Will's strength. He denied that it was in any sense the key of the Gulf of Mexico. No fortifica-tions could be built which would block up the passage into the Gulf on either side, nor strong | ion of Pro-Shvery bodies, but are too well enough to defend the island against a British he had been to more respectable weddings than it would be when Uncle Sam takes Cuba for better or for worse. We should find a heavy to be no prospect of their increase where the company of the second states of the company of the company of the second states of the company of the compa To say nothing about color, he thought better or for worse. We should find a heavy job on our hands. This bill was calculated to create a rupture between us and England and France. This Government should take warning by the respectable old Virginia gentleman who was "broke" by paying taxes on too much land. We had better pay the debts we have already. We were saved in California by the God-send of the gold discoveries, but in buying Cuba there would be no chance for any thing of that kind. There was no God-send left there. He regarded the Ostend manifesto as a delusion, intended only to keep the Gulf States in good humor. Cuba had not gravita-led an inch this way since that manifesto, and never would if the Cubans understood how the Americans would treat them. The result of annexation would be, that the Cubans would sell out to our Southern planters, and leave the

> He reviewed the provisions of the bill, point ing out its objectionable features. It proposed to send this thirty millions to the safe keeping of our Minister in Spain, instead of keeping No matter how fair and accurate the Presi dent's accounts might be, there would be gossip and scandal about them. Setting the filibus-ters upon Cuba would be like training monkeys ters upon Cuba wound be interested in the cuban purpose of the cotton, which was said to work first-rate, except that it took two overseers to watch each monkey. It looked to him as though the Cuban prophers of scheme was put forth in order to win the South to the President, while he was to secure Pennto the President, while ne was to secure Fennsylvania by means of the iron interest. It
> was his decided opinion that Buchanan was
> good for ten years more as the Democratic candidate. The President would hang on to power
> with a sturdy Scotch grip until it should be with a sturdy Scotch grip until it should be wrested from him. As to the coming fight, he expected to have no hand in it. He did not w exactly where he should stand. He could not be a Locofoco any way; he understood that the discipline of that party was extremely rigid; perhaps, if he could get a private conersation with the Senator from Illinois, he might learn something on that point. He ut-terly condemned this rampant spirit and cry for war. If we get into a war with France an England, growing out of this thing, we shall regret it to the last day of our lives. Old John Bull was a terrible old bruiser, as they would Bull was a terrible old bruiser, as they would soon learn. The fight would be made up very soon learn. The fight would be made up very unequally. It was a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse England, but it did not seem to him to be the best policy for statesmen and legislators. His policy was to cultivate the arts of peace, and let the gristle of his country grow into bone. He hoped some safe man would be made the next President. His collapse Mr. Crittenday would sait him as well league [Mr. Crittenden] would suit him as well as any man, and he would not plank him in as any men, and account of the platforms were all humbug. Every platform President was ready to kick over the ladder by which he had ascended into power. Besides, every man who had travelled on a railroad had read, "Don't stand on the platform when the cars are in motion."
>
> Mr. Chandler obtained the floor, when the Senate went into Executive session, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

Territory of Arizona. — Mr. Stephens, of eorgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona, and to create the office of surveyor general therein, and asked the House to consider it at this time. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, hoped the gentle-

Mr. Stephens replied that he would,

The Cuban Bill.—The Senate then took up sell, Sandidge, Say

land, Talbott, Underwood, Vall. Ward, Watkins, White, White coffer-78.

ported the bill to provide a t the previous question, with a view of pate on the table; which motion was ag

TO FREE PRESBYTEMANS.

sas, Nebraska, and Lowa, The advantages would be

heavy yearly tax upon its treasury endent upon the charities of the public (3.) They would be able to sustain ss school in their own community. sages of society in the older States with the Third. Not the least of the re

induced me to make this proposition is, such a colony would exercise a most benef

answer, you must enclose a stamp to pay 1. Are you married, or single? 2. If you have a family, how many member 3. Are you a Free Presbyterian in good

If so, how many members of your family are What occupation do you expect to fo
 How soon could you join a colony

cause, in such a colony, it is desired

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A surname, and an uncon-luck so far.

"What Sam was that?"
"Why, Miss Constance's S
"Oh, the very man I'm
Rochemaurice told me he wi o you know where he is?" "No, mas'r. Spec he's "Do

"Do you know whether Yes, mas'r, Sam Taliafer